



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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19 October 1990

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Museveni, Habyarimana, Mwinyi Issue Communique

To Work For Cease-Fire

*EA1810164290 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] The Government of Rwanda has undertaken to initiate a dialogue with both the internal and external opposition under the auspices of the secretary general of the OAU to end the current armed conflict in the country. This is disclosed in a communique issued at the end of the meeting attended by Presidents Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania in Mwanza, northern Tanzania, yesterday.

The communique, which was released today, says that following this solemn declaration by President Habyarimana, the presidents of Tanzania and Uganda undertook to persuade the armed opposition in Rwanda to observe a cease-fire. It was agreed that the cease-fire would be monitored by a neutral troops mutually agreed by the parties concerned.

Following upon the cease-fire, a regional conference to be attended by all the parties affected by the question of refugees would be convened to discuss the refugee problem in the region in a comprehensive manner.

The communique adds that the three presidents took note of the positive steps the Government of Rwanda has recently taken to open up the political system in Rwanda and agreed to resolve the armed conflict in the country by peaceful means. The three heads of state agreed to meet again at a date to be fixed in the future. [passage omitted]

Communique Provisions Detailed

*EA1810180590 Kigali Domestic Service
in Kinyarwanda 1045 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] Yesterday, militant Juvenal Habyarimana, our country's head of state, met his counterparts Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania. The three discussed the problem of the aggressors who invaded Rwanda on 1 October and the current situation in the country. They recommended that there be a cease-fire so that talks could be held in a peaceful atmosphere. This is what permeated a communique released after the summit. The summit also heard about the measures the government took recently on political reforms in our country.

Concerning the war, the communique stated that the Rwandan Government agreed that talks be held with groups opposed to the present government whether they are inside or outside the country. Such talks should be chaired by the OAU secretary general. In this respect, there is a delegation of the organization led by Yilma Tadese, the deputy secretary general in charge of political matters, which arrived in Kigali today.

For their part, Presidents Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda promised to make the invaders of Rwanda understand that they should observe a cease-fire and lay down their arms. The cease-fire would be supervised by a peacekeeping force to be agreed upon by the warring parties. After a halt of hostilities, there would be a meeting of the countries of our region and representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees which would devise solutions to the refugee problem.

Presidents Habyarimana, Museveni, and Mwinyi agreed to meet at another date to be agreed upon and announced in the near future.

Rwanda**Foreign Ministry Rejects Negotiations With Rebels***EA1810192490 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1630 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[From the "News Headlines"]

[Text] The Habyarimana-Mwinyi-Museveni summit yesterday in Mwanza, Tanzania—The three heads of state agreed to solve by peaceful means the armed conflict which is currently shaking the northern part of our country. But for Rwanda, there is no question of negotiating with the invader. We received this information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

President Says Ready To Talk With Opposition*AU1810225790 Paris AFP in English 2225 GMT
18 Oct 90*

[Bernard Loth report]

[Text] Paris, Oct 18 (AFP)—President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda said Thursday [18 October] he was ready to hold political talks with all the Rwandan opposition, both in and outside the country, and that all Rwandan refugees could return home. Speaking after a meeting here with French President Francois Mitterrand, Major-General Habyarimana said that a constitutional referendum could be held by 1992 "but if people want to go faster, I'm ready for that."

"I am opening myself to everyone, I am ready to talk to any representative person," he said. The Rwandan president said that he "has never been opposed to the return of Rwandan refugees", despite the small size of the country and its high population density. Rwanda "is ready to receive all the refugees, but it cannot do so alone, it needs the help of the international community," Major-General Habyarimana said.

He hoped that a ceasefire between government forces and rebels who entered the country from Uganda on October 1 would go into effect as soon as possible, and suggested that the ceasefire could be supervised by a European force in line with a Belgian proposal. The Rwandan leader denied accusations of human rights violations by the authorities in Kigali in connection with the crisis, saying they had been unfairly criticised and had nothing to hide.

Asked about Ugandan involvement in the fighting, he said President Yoweri Museveni had told him the rebels were former members of his army and were mostly of Rwandan origin. The Ugandan leader had assured him he would crack down on them if they tried to return, he said. The Rwandan president said that he had not asked the forces that Zaire sent to support his government to leave. The forces there now were simply being relieved by others, he said.

The Zaireans have been accused of looting in Rwanda. Major-General Habyarimana was earlier in the day in Brussels, where he had talks with Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens. The Rwandan leader said he informed Mr. Mitterrand of a proposal by Mr. Martens to send a European Economic Community force to Rwanda to monitor a ceasefire.

Mr. Mitterrand told him that it was a matter which had to be examined in a European context. Informed sources said that at the present time there is no legal EEC framework for such action. Both Belgium and France have sent troops to Rwanda to protect their citizens, many of whom have left because of the troubles. The Rwandan president said a negotiated solution to the Rwandan conflict would first require a ceasefire.

Many of the rebels who entered Rwanda from Uganda are descended from the once-ruling Tutsi caste. Tens of thousands of them fled to Uganda after 1959 when the Tutsis were ousted by the more numerous lower caste Hutu. [Paris AFP in English at 1941 GMT on 18 October 1990 adds the following: Major-General Habyarimana, who met earlier in the day in Brussels with Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens, said Mr. Martens had not mentioned to him any plans to repatriate the Belgian forces sent to the East African country since a rebellion began there on October 1. "The Belgian forces came to protect people from Belgium. As long as there are residents of that country in Rwanda, they (the troops) have no reason to leave," he said.]

Rebel Forces Warn of Attack on French, Belgians*AB1810152090 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT
17 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] Brussels, 17 Oct (AFP)—Today in Brussels, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, FPR, the anti-government guerrilla forces, did not exclude the possibility of launching attacks on the French and Belgian forces in Rwanda and once again called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

"We do not fear a clash with foreign forces. The figures of Zairian casualties in the fighting are evidence," Jean Barahinyura, FPR representative and member of its executive committee, stated at a press conference. Jean-Baptiste Ndahumba, another FPR member, stated that so far, Zairian soldiers had fought on the front line in the north to defend the Rwandan regime. "Tomorrow, we wonder who will be militarily on the front line to defend this declining government." Zaire today announced the withdrawal of its troops from Rwanda.

Questioned on the possible changing of French and Belgian troops into an intervention force, Mr. Barahinyura answered: If the French and Belgian troops were to occupy the Uganda-Rwanda border, this would be very serious. This would be a direct intervention against a people who seek to free themselves.

Concerning the military situation on the front, Mr. Barahinyura said that in spite of Rwandan official denials, the FPR forces were still holding the town of Gabiro in northern Rwanda. "The truth is that we have been in Gabiro since the beginning" of the invasion on 1 October from Uganda, he said.

Questioned whether the rebels consider themselves responsible for the clashes announced today between Hutu and Tutsi civilians in the north and southwest of the country, Mr. Barahinyura—who is Hutu—answered: The FPR cannot be responsible for them. The responsibility is to be found in the intervention of foreign forces—Belgian, French, and Zairian—who tried to impose a regime that has been rejected by its citizens. [passage omitted]

'Rebel' Colonel Details Cease-fire Provisions

LD1810225790 Paris International Service in French
1830 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Rwandan President Habyarimana is in France today for a meeting with Francois Mitterrand. At this very moment he is giving a press conference in a Paris hotel. [passage omitted]

The rebels make conditions for a cease-fire, conditions which are explained to us by Alexis Kanyarengwe a colonel in the Rwanda patriotic Front:

[Begin recording] [Kanyarengwe] We propose first the resignation of the government, and then its replacement according to the text of the national constitution; then a cease-fire and the withdrawal of foreign forces. Then we would be able—I hope—to negotiate appropriately.

[Dominique de Courcelle] If you do not obtain the resignation of the government, a change in the constitution, and other points you just mentioned, there will be no cease-fire as far as you are concerned?

[Kanyarengwe] We are embarrassed to be forced to negotiate with someone who until now has been arresting and massacring the population, because the basic problem concerns the regime itself. The refugee problem is in practice secondary. It is the problem of institutions, based on a dictatorship which oppresses the population. [end recording]

Colonel Kanyarengwe was talking to Dominique de Courcelle.

Trade Unionists Urge Contributions to War Fund

EA1810141290 Kigali Domestic Service
in Kinyarwanda 0400 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] The capital's trade union leaders yesterday held a meeting at the Saint Paul educational center. The meeting was aimed at advising workers on how to conduct themselves during this time of war in Rwanda. The trade unionists recalled that the nature of the war

was not discriminatory and that all Rwandans were under attack. They said there was a need to act fast to repel the enemy.

Participants at the meeting noted that workers all over the country had understood the difficult situation we are facing and were continuing to work diligently. The participants expressed satisfaction that trade union branches had started collecting money as contributions that would go towards helping the country to conduct the war it was engaged in. They, therefore, called on sympathizers and all workers in Rwanda to come forward and donate such contributions, each according to his ability, bearing in mind that our prime aim is to defeat our attackers. Workers were urged to respond swiftly to the call, donating generously and frequently. Rescuing the country was not only giving money, but also good conduct and all other beneficial things, they said. The trade unionists also stressed that employers should pay similar contributions and help trade union leaders to coordinate the workers and collect their contributions.

The trade unionists strongly denounced the invasion of the Republic of Rwanda. They also regretted the manner in which foreign journalists were ignoring the ethics of their profession by supporting our attackers in disregard of the truth in the country. The trade unionists in the capital hailed Rwandan youth who had pledged to come to the rescue, and they took the opportunity to call on young workers to come to the rescue of the country. They also called on all workers of Rwanda to continue setting an example by preserving peace, security, and unity in the country, starting from the institutions where they work. They called for the support of their foreign counterparts so that Rwanda and its workers do not continue suffering from external aggression.

The trade unionists thanked foreign countries, international organizations, and other friends who have helped our country in this period. The trade unionists reiterated their pledge to support the policy of peace and unity under the leadership of President Habyarimana.

Council Chairman Briefs USSR Interim Charge

EA1810205890 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0430 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Theodore Sindikubgabo, the chairman of the National Development Council, has briefed the Soviet interim charge d'affaires about the situation currently prevailing in Rwanda. The Soviet envoy was delivering a message from the Supreme Soviet to all countries' parliaments and public opinion.

The chairman of the National Development Council pointed out that Rwanda is certainly going through a difficult period but that the government was doing its best to overcome the difficulties. He took the opportunity to ask the Soviet diplomat to convey congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet head of state, who received the 1990 Nobel peace prize last Monday.

Comrade Vladimir Priyakhin asked for an audience with the chairman of the National Development Council in order to bring to the attention of all world parliamentarians the need to put an end as soon as possible to any nuclear testing by reinforcing the non-proliferation of nuclear arms and by their destruction. He briefed the chairman on the two U.S.-Soviet treaties signed on the limitation of underground tests of nuclear arms in 1974, and on underground nuclear explosions in the Pacific Ocean in 1976. Comrade Priyakhin said that his country was proposing to hold a referendum on a complete and general ban on nuclear testing.

Zaire

Burkinabe Minister Arrives With Compaore Message

AB1810172090 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0800 GMT
17 Oct 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Oct (AZAP)—On 15 October, Mr. Jean-Leonard Compaore, the Burkinabe minister of territorial administration, arrived in Kinshasa to deliver a personal and written message from Captain Blaise Compaore, the Burkinabe head of state, to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the president of the Republic.

The Burkinabe statesman, who did not reveal the content of his message, said that it was part of the regular consultations and good relations between the two heads of state and countries. It was not known how long Mr. Compaore will stay here.

* Opposition, Press Criticize Mobutu's Interview

91AF0001B Kinshasa ELIMA in French 20-21 Sep 90
pp 8-9

[Article by Essolomwa Nkoyea Linganga: "Confusion Indeed!"]

[Text] The press conference of president of the Republic Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko is still sparking differing commentaries in the headquarters of the country's political groups. The "family gathering", as Seko himself called it, was held in Goma on Friday, 14 September 1990 with representatives of the national press.

All are unanimous, however, in declaring that the head of state said nothing new. With nothing to say, apart from simply reconfirming his intention to seek a new seven-year term in the next presidential elections, the head of state settled for reviewing certain minor problems of absolutely no interest to the public.

Worse still, he fairly lost himself in intimidating remarks and threats to the press. This despite the fact that it has backed the Second Republic, via bombastic editorials and articles for 25 years, right up to its end announced by its founder on 24 April, 1990. Topics as hot as the Belgian-Zairian crisis were not even touched upon. Only the Belgian minister of foreign affairs thought to raise

the matter, on meeting his Zairian counterpart aboard the plane flying them to Cairo, the capital of Egypt.

According to the Belgian press, which reported the meeting of the two, Mr. Mushobekwa Kalimba wa Katana did not say whether or not he accepted the proposal of the Belgian statesman. The latter suggested that the Zairian Government invite members of Parliament from the Kingdom of Belgium to travel to Zaire and experience current realities firsthand.

To get back to the Goma press conference, it was with keen interest that we learned of the editorial of the weekly NZADI in its recent issue. Entitled "The Rule and the Game," our colleague writes: "the head of state's press conference (...) did not, strictly speaking, offer much that was new. To start with, all those who were awaiting the announcement of great shake-ups wasted their time: Mobutu did not have sensational news to proclaim. Next, there was nothing very new in the topics treated. It was, in short, the usual survey: politics, economy, social issues, and various matters...

And when we affirmed in our commentary of last Tuesday that "Mobutu was unconvincing," we noted that "as expected, Marshal Mobutu's family gathering with reporters at Goma turned up nothing to cheer political movements. And this was so concerning progress in the democratization of political life, announced 24 April 1990, following the Zairian people's clear expression of a need for change. On the contrary, apprehensions have grown: The government continues to perpetuate confusion in order to bewilder political groups and catch potential competitors off guard."

We wrote at the time that "the public, which does not hide its disappointment with the uncertainty deliberately kept alive by the government since 24 April 1990, believes everything has been tailored to discourage the establishment of a real, pluralistic democracy, which, as we know, rules out any chance of preserving the debate."

Mr. Mungul Diaka, president of the Democratic Rally for the Republic (RDR), gave his opinions and reflections on the Goma "family gathering" to the newspaper NZADI. He observed that "the president of the Republic's remarks contain an obvious contradiction. On the one hand, the head of state says that the law is the law, that it is binding on everyone, that is, on the head of state himself. But later on, he announced the de facto recognition of four political parties, which he consulted as such: the MPR (People's Revolution Movement), the FNC (Congolese National Front), the UDPS (Union for Democracy and Social Progress), and the PDSC (Christian-Socialist Democratic Party).

As far as Mr. Mungul is concerned, "in a mere hour-and-a-half interview, Marshal Mobutu gave the impression of a man who does not know what he wants. On the failure of 25 years of government management, for instance, the head of state said that he is not the head of government. But the revised Constitution instituted a

semipresidential regime, one in which the head of state is the top official in managing the country...."

Furthermore, the president of the RDR notes that "the president of the Republic is still silent about the national conference. Yet that is a political problem that was raised. Remaining silent is tantamount to showing contempt, which could lead to reactions not always good for the country." To conclude, Mr. Mungul Diaka thinks that "the head of state's press conference could prompt a common stand on the part of the 40 parties that make up the opposition front."

The editorial of our fellow-newsheet NZADI, the statements of Mr. Mungul Diaka, and those of the public support the fears we expressed in our 13 September 1990 issue.

Under the title "Politics, Why Is the Confusion Perpetuated?", we wrote: "Some believe that by postponing his press conference several times, the president proves he has nothing new to say capable of convincing national opinion. The public is profoundly disappointed in the disquieting uncertainty he has kept alive through inopportune decisions, dishonorable wheeling and dealing, and delaying tactics."

Our readers were therefore not surprised, after following the press conference, to see that we were right. For nothing concrete was said on the definitive number of political parties, the still-awaited trade-union pluralism, the strikes paralyzing economic activity, the formation of a more representative transition government, and so on.

Dividing the Opposition To Destabilize It

Another aspect of national life that the government has lately clothed in confusion is the opposition. Indeed, for several months the Zairian opposition has been on its toes. It is constantly called on to parry myriad low blows, ranging from simple disinformation, to blackmail, intimidation and divisive tactics, to corruption of its members.

For example, the sad bickering that was nearly the death of the UDPS, rescued only by the patience, shrewdness, and firmness of men like Tshisekedi, was instigated by the government. It then spent huge sums of money to buy the return to the MPR of many figures who had joined certain political groups created immediately after the 24 April speech.

The democratization process is increasingly bogging down due to the government's refusal to convocate a national conference. To skirt this impasse, the administration tried to repeat its exploit: It seduced Mr. Lihau and a few other members of the opposition, to whom it promised hypothetical ministerial posts in a national union or, as the phrase goes, "broadened-transition,"

government. A government the administration calculates should also include a few faces formerly excluded from the UDPS, but who have requested reinduction for the sake of the cause.

This done, the game should consist of presenting these future ministers as opposition men, although they would actually be nothing but government screens, simple straw men. Luckily for the UDPS, its high-ranking officials saw through the hoax and flatly refused the return of the prodigal sons. Mr. Tshisekedi was, moreover, adamant on that point in the interview he gave to our paper last Saturday.

It is also lucky that in Mr. Nguza's Independent Federalist and Republican Party two government-corrupted members who nearly managed to sow confusion were forced to resign. Pursuing its destabilization efforts, the government has just named as regional governor the Kivu vice president of Mr. Ilele's Christian Socialist and Democratic Party (PDSC).

A Protestant pastor by calling, the happy promotee has, as expected, caused a stir and raised questions within the PDSC and Zaire's Protestant church. The latter, if you remember, had just recently, in a sensational declaration, joined all the political movements in demanding that a national conference be convoked to lay the groundwork for a true pluralist democracy.

More serious, his reverend the Pastor, who was removed from the territorial government a few years ago for serious shortcomings, is back in business without undergoing rehabilitation. That is undoubtedly the least worry of the government and prime minister Engulu. It is they who propose the nominees for territorial political-administrative positions. For the head of the Department of Territorial Administration and his regional-governor collaborators, pure products of the MPR, the chief concern is to counter the progress of other political parties in every corner of the country.

MPR: The Return in Strength of the Nomenclatura

Although favored in every way by the administration, the MPR also seems to be walking on hot coals. After being shaken by the turpitudes of Mbula Hubert, alias Balamba, its sadly notorious but untouchable "president," the party is in upheaval ever since the makeup of its new, temporary National Directorate was made public.

Many members who had distanced themselves from the MPR came back because of assurances given them by Mr. N'Singa Udjuu Ongwanzabi Untube and the presence of dynamic and hard-working militants such as Kisombe Kiaku Muisi. They are now dismayed by the return in strength of the "nomenclatura" that did so much harm to the country.

Most of the young militants who enthusiastically and fervently worked to revamp the party's image say they are disgusted and are preparing to go elsewhere. They

especially prove our point because they have fathomed the deeper intentions of the party's spiritual leaders, who are simply seeking to exploit the dynamism, popularity, and organizational sense of Mr. N'Singa before ousting him in favor of the family heirs.

It is really sad and unfortunate for the MPR!

French-Speaking Countries: Why Lie?

It is also unfortunate and sad to see that the flaws that ruined the Second Republic continue to arbitrarily govern the Zairian regime.

As proof, we will cite only the interview given to the Zairian press last weekend by Mr. Christophe Mitterand, African affairs adviser to the French head of state, after his meeting with the president of the Republic in Goma. While Mr. Mitterand did not confirm that the French-speakers summit would be held in Kinshasa, speaking instead of financial organizational problems that would require prior discussions with France's other partners, such as Belgium and Canada, the Tele-Zaire commentator flatly invented imaginary remarks by the French statesman.

According to him, President Mitterand's adviser confirmed that the French-speakers summit would be organized in the Zairian capital in 1991. A lie which, as the viewers saw, was refuted by statements made directly by the French head of state's special envoy. Trying to inspire the confidence of partners and the public is a legitimate and commendable undertaking for any government. But resorting to lies to do it is immoral and dangerous. So in order to shine up Zaire's image, seriously tarnished by so many lies and contradictions, the government will just have to learn to play an honest game.

* Nguza Discusses Plan To Revive Economy

91AF0001A Kinshasa ELIMA in French
10-11 Sep 90 p 8

[Excerpts from an interview with Nguza Karl-I-Bond, president of the Independent Republicans Party, by L'ECHO DE LA BOURSE: "A Little Political Will Enough To Get Zaire Back on Its Feet in Under Three Years"; first six paragraphs are ELIMA introduction]

[Text] A week after he was prevented from traveling to Belgium, officially for administrative reasons, Mr. Nguza Karl-I-Bond, president of the IRP [Independent Republicans Party], arrived in Brussels last 1 September without incident.

A candidate in next year's presidential elections in Zaire, Mr. Nguza described the explanation given by Zairian authorities for blocking his trip, i.e., the fact that he could not use his diplomatic passport as a former minister of foreign affairs and former ambassador, as "grotesque disinformation." "When they got wind of my trip to Europe and the United States, a radio appeal was made asking bearers of diplomatic passports to turn

them in to authorities. The measure was clearly aimed at me personally. Normally all members of the diplomatic corps—including former ministers and ambassadors—have the right to such a passport," he said to reporters at Brussels National Airport.

Immediately after his arrival in Brussels, Mr. Nguza gave many interviews to the Belgian media, including L'ECHO DE LA BOURSE. In that important interview, Mr. Nguza Karl-I-Bond spoke in particular of Zaire's current political, economic, and social situation.

Regarding Zaire's economic situation, Mr. Nguza told the Belgian paper L'ECHO DE LA BOURSE that, with a minimum of political will, Zaire could be back on its feet in less than three years and fundamental economic balances could be restored.

On the other hand, the future presidential candidate pointed out that there is a chronic imbalance in the application of plans because of semiofficial expenditures. He then went on to stress that "only a government elected by universal suffrage and accountable to the Parliament can hew to an orthodox budgetary line."

Published below are large excerpts from the interview:

Last 5 September, L'ECHO DE LA BOURSE published a long, front-page interview and photograph of Mr. Nguza Karl-I-Bond, under the title: "Ready To Take on the Candidate Mobutu, Karl-I-Bond: 'Three Years To Get Zaire Back on Its Feet.'"

In the interview's lead, Didier Grogna noted: "Nguza Karl-I-Bond looks like a serious candidate for the presidency of Zaire. His days as prime minister and minister of foreign affairs give him a good knowledge of Zairian politics. He also knows the country's economic problems, accentuated by corruption and misappropriation. He has put together a political and economic plan."

Nguza has this to say about Zaire's current economic situation: "Zaire's greatest problem is restoring fundamental economic balances. The problem has prompted us to contact the World Bank and the IMF to try to restore them."

"Whenever the political will to honor agreements with these organizations has existed in Zaire, fundamental balances were restored. Those were therefore periods of hope."

"For a country that had gone as far down the path of economic disaster [as Zaire], things naturally could not be righted in one year. It would have taken three to four years to feel the effects and measure the consequences in the GNP."

"One of the main elements in the fundamental balances is the budget, and in this area, there is no discipline. Not because of the government, but rather because of semiofficial expenditures—the case of presidential appropriation."

"On the other hand, there is an imbalance in the implementation of plans. We have always had well-established plans. We have highly competent staff at the Bank of Zaire and the Ministry of Finances... There is no problem at that level. Plans could not be implemented because, during execution, unexpected projects were tacked on."

"So it is a problem of political will. To date, the head of state is simultaneously head of the executive branch. Because the prime minister coordinates the president's action, he is not the head of government. To some degree, the president of the republic ordered the execution of certain projects that completely upset the initial plan—set up in agreement with the World Bank."

Asked what happened to the "windfall profit" of 400 million reaped two years ago as a consequence of a rise in copper prices, Mr. Nguza replied that the millions have vanished and revealed that "80 billion zaires in receipts from the Tax and Customs Offices also disappeared."

He said in passing that presidential appropriation is a bigger "budget gobbler" than other components: "This problem not only has an impact on the country's economic situation and on its production. It also has a direct impact on the social situation."

On the latter score, Mr. Nguza observes: "Right now, all you hear about is strikes. Teachers' strikes, doctors' strikes, strikes by government workers, strikes by the National Transport Company (ONATRA). These strikes are signs that the situation is more than precarious."

"One element of the economic situation is obviously the value of money. As it happens, the zaire has been sliding day by day. A Zairian's salary, which was already below acceptable levels, is now poverty wages. Prices are also rising nonstop—the anger of Zairians is understandable."

"Every one is demanding raises. The government makes promises, but the coffers are empty."

We asked him how, in that case, the government was handling the situation.

Mr. Nguza answered: "For now, it is cranking up the printing presses at the mint. With the usual consequences, including inflation."

"So Zaire is caught in a vicious circle, from which we can escape only by modifying political will."

In Mr. Nguza's opinion, democracy is the solution. The future presidential candidate pointed out that only "a government drawing its strength from universal suffrage and accountable for its actions, not to the president, but to the Parliament that represents the sovereign people, can adhere to an orthodox budgetary line."

"If it signs agreements with the IMF or the World Bank, with the Parliament's approval, it is obligated to honor its signature."

"The solution to Zaire's economic problems is political. Everything needed to make it a developed country is already here. The plans devised with the World Bank do not bother me. If I became president of the Republic, I know we could negotiate an emergency plan, a medium-term plan, and a long-term plan with the international institutions. It is possible to reach an understanding with those organizations."

"But the democratic system must not be troubled by ill-timed decisions."

Economically, Nguza stresses that "the biggest problem is infrastructure" and that communications technology is an "economic priority."

He also stresses agricultural development and development of the agro-industrial sector, to give Zaire a "complete chain"—from production to transformation of products.

Ethiopia**Government Air Raids Reportedly Target Civilians***EA1710120590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] Dergue government military aircraft have carried out air raids against innocent civilians in (Mai Shiro) in Semhar Province [around Mitsiwa] and in (Tikombia) in the Gashe area. In the air raid against (Mai Shiro) in (Shebah) District on 14 October, three young people were killed and an elderly man injured. [passage omitted]

In the air raid against (Tikombia) on the same day, three civilians were injured and property damaged. The injured are receiving treatment at the hospitals of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF].

Kenya**Moi To Protect Citizens From 'Hooligans'***EA1710173890 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House Nairobi reiterated that the government would not allow hooligans to go around the country harassing citizens and disturbing the peace. The president said he will continue to protect citizens and to ensure that they go about their activities of nation-building in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. President Moi was addressing students, teachers, and members of the board of governors of schools which won the 1989 Presidential Trophy Award after presenting them with prizes. [passage omitted]

He said that after serving the country for 35 years, he knew what was best for Kenyans, adding that he will continue in his endeavors to improve the welfare of wananchi [citizens]. Noting that Kenya had had enough of oppression during the colonial era, President Moi said the country was now a sovereign state and would not entertain any dictation from foreigners. President Moi wondered why some others who had enjoyed their life to the full wanted to plunge the country into chaos instead of giving the youth a chance to grow and develop in peace. However, the president said he will be tough in protecting the lives of the majority, adding that national security was not negotiable. The president said he could not be tolerant when the country's peace was threatened. [passage omitted]

Ex-Minister, Politicians Arrested, Interrogated*EA1510113090 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 14 Oct 90*

[Text] Former cabinet minister, Maina Wanjigi, and two prominent senior politicians were picked up by police this morning and interrogated separately for three hours before being released. The two politicians arrested with Maina Wanjigi were Luke Obok, a longtime ally of former Vice President Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, and an unsuccessful candidate for the Starehe constituency by-election, (Christopher Kiprotich Murei). Police sources told KTN that the three were interrogated on routine police investigations which have been going on since the arrest of dissident Koigi Wamwere last week. A Nairobi lawyer, Dr. Khaminwa tried in vain to meet with the three, who were taken to Nyayo house for the interrogation.

In a separate development, the MP for Mvita and an assistant minister for information and broadcasting, Shariff Nassir, claimed that Koigi and his group had planned to assassinate leaders in the country before carrying out their objectives of revolution. Nassir, who was speaking to the press in Mombasa, appealed to the administration to screen thoroughly new kiosk business operators from Nairobi. He said such kiosks could be used as hideouts for bad elements.

Somalia**Siad Addresses 'Huge Rally' in Kismaayo***EA1710220590 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] Having become effective, the new constitution of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] guarantees every Somali's constitutional rights and safeguards his life and property. It also obliges him to defend his motherland and pay taxes. These remarks were made by the SDR president, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, while addressing a huge rally at the headquarters of the Somali General Federation of Workers at Kismaayo this afternoon. He said that although the new constitution was an interim one, pending a national referendum whose outcome would decide its fate, it should nevertheless be adhered to and respected in the meantime.

He said the purpose of his visit was to ascertain the problems facing the people of the region with a view to solving them. Comrade Siad said that inasmuch as the country was experiencing hard times, it was the divine mission of every Somali to extricate it from its present predicament. Referring to the untapped riches with which God has endowed the people of lower Juba, riches which included fertile farm land, livestock, and other resources, Comrade Siad told the people to wake up and exploit these potentials to the utmost. [passage omitted]

De Klerk News Conference on Ending Emergency
MB181014490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1346 GMT 18 Oct 90

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria 18 Oct SAPA—The lifting of the state of emergency in Natal on Thursday meant that most impediments to negotiations had been removed, President F.W. de Klerk said in Pretoria on Thursday. He told a news conference the government's requirement that negotiations involve all possible parties meant that it was impossible to provide a time-table for negotiations.

However, government had set a target to put a new constitution to the electorate before elections needed to be held in four years. Asked about his statement in Washington last month that the "last white election" had been held in South Africa, Mr. de Klerk said government had promised voters an opportunity to accept or reject a new constitution by means of a referendum or election.

"We are therefore honour bound, and I said it to each and every head of government and state to which I have spoken, that, before we can implement a new constitution, we will have to get a mandate to do so." A referendum among the (white) House of Assembly electorate, and, if they wished, the other electorates and extra-parliamentary people, would hopefully precede the next election in terms of the current constitution.

The next election would then be in terms of a new constitution, offering a vote of equal value to all South Africans. Mr. de Klerk added, "If we get a yes (in a referendum) which I am sure we will, because we intend to present a reasonable plan, then there won't be an election again in terms of this constitution."

If negotiations could not be concluded before the next election was due, another election in terms of the current constitution would have to be held. Mr. de Klerk said he was confident that the alliance to which the National Party would belong would be a "winning combination, because we stand for the very values which have proven themselves to be successful throughout the world."

Mr. de Klerk said it had been decided to lift the four-year-old state of emergency in Natal, the last remaining province in which it was applicable, because there was broad consensus that conditions there had become sufficiently stabilised.

But he said, "should circumstances necessitate this, the government will, as was recently the case on the Witwatersrand, not hesitate to take appropriate steps to protect the lives and property of all and to maintain good order."

Asked about the continued detention of Section 29 detainees, such as ANC [African National Congress] and communist leader Mac Maharaj, he said: "I have reason to believe that Mr. Maharaj and some of those with him

in terms of Section 29 will be charged in open court within the not too distant future."

He said he thought there was a general sense of outrage throughout South Africa about the Conservative Party's civil disobedience plans, such as "the disruption of meetings, and even unlawful actions such as withholding taxes and the payment of legally due levies and fees."

Commenting on Archbishop Desmond Tutu's plans to convene a summit of black leaders to formulate a joint strategy to negotiations, Mr. de Klerk said he welcomed each initiative to bring more stability to the country, but he would not comment on Archbishop's Tutu's method of doing this. Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, who was at Mr. de Klerk's side at the conference, reiterated that no evidence of a "third force" being active in unrest areas had been found.

ANC in Mafikeng Welcomes Natal Emergency Lift

MB1910115590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1133 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 19 SAPA—The Mafikeng branch of the ANC [African National Congress] on Friday [19 Oct] welcomed the lifting of the state of emergency in Natal Province, but called on Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope to also lift emergency rule currently in force in his nominally independent homeland. State President F. W. de Klerk, in a move largely welcomed by the ANC, announced the lifting of the state of emergency in Natal on Thursday [18 Oct].

In a statement, the Mafikeng ANC said the action marked the end of arbitrary and extraordinary powers of repression accorded to the South African Police and kwaZulu Police. The ANC however said it must be pointed out emergency rule was still in operation in the "Bophuthatswana regions of the Transvaal, [Orange] Free State and the northern Cape".

The continuation of emergency rule, along with the existence of the provisions of section 31 of the Internal Security Act, no 32 of 1979, as amended, in Bophuthatswana, meant that democratic meetings and discussions were still impossible in many regions of SA [South Africa]. The ANC said it was alarmed that in stark contrast to the political initiatives by Mr. De Klerk, there were no similar signs on the part of Mr. Mangope.

De Klerk Addresses Public Meeting in Pretoria

Reviews Criteria for Alliances

MB1810182490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1815 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The new South Africa demanded that those who belonged together through inner conviction should come together, State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk said on Thursday night. Addressing a

packed Pretoria City Hall on the eve of the Transvaal National Party Congress, Mr. de Klerk said the NP [National Party] accepted there would be an inevitable realignment in the party political sphere in the new South Africa it was building.

"The National Party believes that the basis for future cooperation should be laid now, otherwise valuable opportunities will be lost," he told the audience of about 1,500.

"This congress is therefore requested to add its support to the other three provinces in deciding that the National Party will work for alliances on a broad political movement which unites those who think alike in respect of common goals."

These goals were shared convictions on important points of departure and values. "We are not playing petty politics. The times in which we live are too serious for that."

The NP was seeking a broad basis of cooperation between inter-parliamentary as well as extra-parliamentary parties and organisations, which included the Democratic Party [DP].

Mr. de Klerk said there several fundamental reasons for this standpoint. These included shared convictions about important points of departure and values, the desire to find a just and lasting solution to the complex problems facing the country, the desire to remove obstacles which are preventing South Africa from achieving its full growth potential and a common rejection of certain policies and ideologies as being dangerous and impracticable.

Raps CP, Rightwing 'Radicalism'

*MB1810182890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1812 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[By Ken Daniels]

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk on Thursday said it was tragic that at a time when organisations such as the ANC [African National Congress] were steadily moving away from radicalism, the Conservative Party [CP] and other rightwing splinter groups were becoming more radical.

Addressing about 1,500 people at the National Party's Transvaal Congress in the Pretoria City Hall, Mr. de Klerk said boycotts, civil disobedience and the disruption of meetings—which were previously the political weapons of radical black organisations—had now been adopted by the CP. "We are now seeing the leaders of the CP, Dr. Andries Treurnicht and Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, planning such actions and behaviour. They, who have full participation in the democracy, are now grabbing the weapons of anarchy."

He said it was not astonishing such actions attracted a flood of contempt from the public. "I want to say that

the complicity of the CP leadership in the planning of unlawful strategies is absolutely unacceptable. The CP's support of boycotts, civil disobedience and the disruption of order at public meetings militates against all the values which all reasonable people would like to preserve in a new South Africa," said Mr. de Klerk.

The state president called on those supporters of the CP who were true democrats to disassociate themselves from resistance against the legally-elected authority. "As long as you (CP supporters) remain silent, you are a fellow traveller within the CP on its reckless path that that party has embarked on. It is a road which will lead to unending misery," he said.

Urges More Democracy

*MB1810185490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1841 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The challenge to the leadership of extra-parliamentary parties and movements was for them to bury their hatchets and use the tools of democracy, State President F.W. de Klerk said on Thursday night. Addressing a public meeting in the Pretoria City Hall, Mr. de Klerk said these leaders should ensure that their supporters abided by the rules of democracy and civilisation.

"They must stop lashing out at the security forces and the government whenever their own supporters become involved in acts of violence," he told an audience of about 1,500 while the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] held a mass meeting outside the hall. Mr. de Klerk said a lack of recognition of the opponent's right to put his case and to organise freely, inhibited free and democratic activity.

"The villifying of opponents and taunting provocation often result in violence which is then blamed on those who were provoked, and we have proof of that," he said. Boycotts and unnecessary demonstrations were bedeviling the atmosphere for peaceful negotiation.

The National Party was on course and would pursue its goals with dedication and continued urgency because the party realised time was of the essence. "That doesn't mean that everything is rosy and that no tough times and rough seas are ahead of us.

"From certain extra-parliamentary movements there still emanates much too much war talk. There is still an unacceptably high level of violence and intimidation."

Support for reconciliation through negotiation was growing by the day and the violent ones, to the left and right, were standing naked before the eyes of the public and the international community.

"The ever-widening and deepening debate is focusing more and more on the realities of today and tomorrow.

"Old cliches are losing their impact and attraction."

Promises Referendum on Constitution

MB1810190290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1854 GMT 18 Oct 90

[By Ken Daniels]

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The government would keep its promise to hold a referendum among whites before implementing a new constitution, State President F.W. de Klerk told a public meeting in Pretoria on Thursday night. Mr. de Klerk was replying to a claim made by Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht that there was now doubt as to whether white voters would go to the polls in a whites-only election again.

Mr. de Klerk said it was part of the mandate received in the 1989 election that the government would go back to the voters for their approval of the results of negotiations. He said the government would prefer to hold a referendum rather than an election because when the new constitution was implemented, it hoped that the elections would be for all people rather than only for whites. "Dr. Treurnicht can relax—we'll keep our promises and he will have a chance to test his policy in a referendum."

Urges CP To Enter Negotiations

MB1810200690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1955 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] would have to become part of the negotiation process if it wanted to promote its policies, President F.W. de Klerk said in Pretoria on Thursday night. Mr. de Klerk was replying to a statement made by CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht to the effect that his party was not interested in negotiations and would only hold talks with the government in public.

He said the National Party would continue to engage the CP in open debate because it had never feared that. However he had never heard of holding negotiations in public or through the media. "If you are serious about promoting your policy in a responsible way... then you must become part of the negotiation process. Because you must know that only those who take the path of peaceful negotiations are in any position to make a meaningful contribution."

To Support Transvaal Farmers

MB1810202890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1957 GMT 18 Oct 90

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The welfare and continued existence of South Africa was not possible without the vitally important contribution of the agriculture sector, the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said on Thursday night. "Agriculture is a key sector in the country's economy and rural people must resist the

politicisation of the industry," he told an audience of about 1,500 in the Pretoria City Hall on the eve of the Transvaal National Party Congress.

Referring to a petition presented to him by the Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU], Mr. de Klerk said he would be replying fully to the petition on Friday at the congress. However, all the points in the petition were already enjoying urgent attention within recognised and existing forums between the government and the TAU.

"The Cabinet has the highest regard for the farmers of South Africa and is aware that they have gone through an extremely difficult time. We are sympathetic towards their plight and will continue to try, with the limited resources available, to help where we can."

Transvaal National Party Opens Membership

MB1910095690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0933 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The National Party [NP] of the Transvaal on Friday [19 Oct] accepted a motion of open party membership with overwhelming enthusiasm. The 1,000 congress delegates present in the Pretoria city hall stood as one after the minister of foreign affairs, Pik Botha, had put the motion.

The Transvaal congress saw the most discussion from the floor on the question amending the NP's constitution to eliminate racial qualification for membership. After nine delegates, representing farmers, industrialists, youth and women's movements, had spoken, Mr. Botha stopped discussion from the floor in order to afford the state president, F. W. de Klerk, the opportunity to address congress on the issue.

The state president said it was a historic moment in the party's history. "We can now say that all four congresses have finally prepared the National Party for the new South Africa."

Mr. De Klerk thanked the other three congresses for supporting the motion with the same enthusiasm and conviction that the party was on the right road.

"Our house as a party is in order now and ready for the new South Africa.

"The National Party and South Africa is now on the moral high ground, not in the sense of tapping ourselves on the shoulder but that we can now defend, morally and ethically, everything for which we stand.

"I can now defend it in every country in the world and with every South African leader. We are in step with the best values which have proven themselves throughout history.

"Our goals are beyond reproach and we can say with elation that the National Party is on course."

Alliances did not mean that the NP would disappear but the party was now in a position to play a leading role

together with other leaders. The leader of the Transvaal National Party, Barend du Plessis, said the unanimous acceptance by congress of open NP membership had not been orchestrated or managed.

"All the delegates came here with a full mandate from their constituencies.

"No one was instructed in any way nor was it managed or orchestrated."

Pik Botha Says State Moving Out of Isolation

*MB1910082690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0759 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA—South Africa had moved, within the space of a year, from almost total international isolation to a position where it was now recognised throughout the world, the minister of foreign affairs, Pik Botha, said on Friday [19 Oct]. "It has been an unbelievable journey," he told the National Party [NP] Transvaal congress in Pretoria.

He said since Mr. F. W. de Klerk had assumed the presidency, SA's [South Africa's] international position had changed virtually overnight and the country was now on the threshold of breaking out of the isolation which had gripped it for decades. He said until recently even some of South Africa's "best friends" in Europe had been saying "I'm sorry, but you have had it". But now President De Klerk was being received with dignity all over the world and not only did the people listen to him, they also believed him when he said change in SA was irreversible.

The sanctions campaign was also crumbling and was no longer a card the ANC [African National Congress] could play. But it (the ANC) should not worry but should rather join the NP and help to build a just new SA.

Urges Voters To Support Party

*MB1910085890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0845 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The result of the November 7 Randburg by-election would be of great historical significance for South Africa, the minister of foreign affairs, Pik Botha, said on Friday [19 Oct]. Addressing 1,000 delegates at the Transvaal National Party [NP] congress, he said it was of great importance that voters on the Witwatersrand should now express their appreciation to the state president, F.W. de Klerk.

The voters of Randburg had a responsibility and duty to vote for the norms and standards that he believed 90 per cent of Randburg stood for. "In the wake of the Umlazi by-election, it is of great importance that voters on the Witwatersrand should now express their appreciation to the leader of this party.

"I am constantly saying to our friends in Europe and elsewhere that the time has come for them to show more concrete and visible appreciation towards the state president.

"They can't always just pat him on the back and give him a sweet.

"Surely we must now be able to prove to the white voters that what we have achieved is in the best interests of all.

"We have achieved such success internationally...How will it look if right in our own midst there is no appreciation?"

Mr. Botha said he understood there were many voters in Randburg who may still have not reached the psychological stage where they would sign up for membership of the National Party.

"I want to make an appeal, and send an invitation to constituents in Randburg, to vote for the National Party candidate because he is the man that must go to Parliament to assist us to eventually pass the new constitution."

The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, chairing the discussion, said the Randburg result would be of crucial importance to South Africa.

Afrikaner Leader Calls For 'Active' Resistance

*MB1910064990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2209 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—It was time the Boere volk [people] embarked on active political resistance and opposition, Boerestaat [Boer State] Party [BP] leader Mr. Robert van Tonder said in Pretoria on Thursday [18 Oct]. Speaking at a poorly attended BP public meeting, he said the time for talking and holding elections was past.

The Boere must not fall into the trap of allowing a referendum to be held as it could be lost to the National Party. Instead they should adopt a position of resistance at all levels. Electricity should be paid for, but at the same rates as was applied to people in Soweto. This would bring Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] to its knees, he said.

He also suggested that the Boere volk boycott the payment of television licenses. Mr. Van Tonder said the Boers were living in a time of arrests. He accused State President F. W. de Klerk of using the police force against the Boer nation.

The BP had nothing against the police, he said. "It is the criminal element in the security force ... They will be dealt with shortly."

He warned that if the "struggle against the communists" was lost each and every policeman would lose his job to a black. Speaking on the amnesty offered by the president whereby unlicensed weapons could be handed in to the police until the end of October with immunity from arrest, Mr. Van Tonder said the blacks had not handed in their

weapons and therefore the Boere would not hand in theirs. "A white man without a weapon is a dead white man," he said.

On the issue of returning exiles, Mr. Van Tonder said if Mr. De Klerk could bring back 30,000 to 40,000 blacks who had been terrorists, then the BP would demand that all Boere in prison who could be regarded as political prisoners had to be released. "It is time for the Boere to go back to their roots and demand their country back."

Also speaking at the meeting, Boere Weerstandsbeweging Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] commander Mr. Piet Bester said the only way the current violence could be crushed was with violence. "They (the government) try and tell us the Boere are involved in an armed struggle. That's rubbish. The Boere have not yet even started their struggle against the current government."

He said the government could not control the violence but despite this they had lifted the state of emergency. Mr. Bester suggested that one alternative left to the Boer was that the rightwing should consolidate and respond with physical violence. "We must forget our decency as it will cost us our country," he said.

Mrs. Karen Strijdom, wife of Wit Wolf [White Wolf] Barend Strijdom, who is currently on death row, was present at the meeting. Her brother, Mr. Deon Rautenbach was detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act on Wednesday [17 Oct] for an alleged connection with the deputy leader of the BP Mr. Piet "Skiet" [shoot] Rudolph. Mr. Van Tonder expressed his support of Mr. Rautenbach and extended his sympathy to his family.

Minister Issues 'Strong Warning' on Gill Nets

MB1810172090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] The minister of environment affairs, Mr. Gert Kotze, has issued a strong warning to all countries whose fishing vessels use gill or drift nets that South Africa will make every effort to arrest such vessels in its waters, irrespective of their nationality.

Opening a fishing and marine exhibition in Table Bay harbor, Mr. Kotze emphasized that vessels with gill nets aboard, whether in use or not, would not be welcome in South African waters, no matter how much the country's harbors lost in revenue as a result. South Africa would also pursue the strongest measures to have gill netting abolished internationally.

ANC Seeking Funds From Corporate Sector

MB1810170490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1642 GMT 18 Oct 90

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—The fund-raising drive recently announced by the African National Congress [ANC], targeted particularly at South

Africa's corporate sector, is gradually exploding into a fierce political debate. The organisation on Thursday released a statement justifying its endeavours.

In what appeared to be a reaction to reports that the fund-raising campaign could create huge dilemmas for the business community, the ANC said: "An organisation like the ANC needs funds to meet its obligations which range from the internal needs of the organisation to the needs of the country as a whole".

The day before the ANC statement, a Johannesburg newspaper published interviews—under a cloak anonymity—with a number of business leaders who expressed concern at the ANC's "hostile" attitude towards big business, and the principle-related dilemmas raised by the funding of party political activities.

"The ANC needs funds to re-establish itself as a legal bod? inside the country," the ANC statement pointed out. "This includes setting up the infrastructure essential to give the organisation the capacity to meet its political obligations." These obligations, the organisation said, included financial resources needed to enable political exiles to return to South Africa. The statement then confirmed that the senior leadership of the ANC, including Mr. Nelson Mandela, had ongoing contact with business leaders.

AWB Seeks Disciplinary Action Against School

MB1810121290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1043 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) has challenged government to take disciplinary action against a primary school, whose headmaster and pupils welcomed President F. W. de Klerk at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from the United States earlier this year.

In a statement released to SAPA on Thursday [18 Oct], the AWB claims banner-swinging uniformed pupils of the Laerskool Louw Geldenhuys, Linden, north-west of Johannesburg, had "no choice but to participate in this organised demonstration".

"The government and the TED (Transvaal Education Department) ruled that no teachers or children, especially children in school uniforms, may participate in political activities and demonstrations.

"If they (the government) fail to take action, then the people can only assume that there is one law favouring the NP/ANC/SACP [National Party/African National Congress/South African Communist Party] alliance, and another law which is applicable to the rest of the people," the AWB concluded.

18 Oct Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1810125190

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Deliberate Sabotage of Township Homes—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 October in a page 20 editorial notes that political activists are urging people to withhold bond repayments on their homes, and notes the destruction of new homes, saying "to destroy homes in the midst of a huge housing shortage is insane." Planning Minister Hernus Kriel has warned that the "default rate has led banks and building societies to stop giving bonds to black clients." Also because of the violence large firms involved in "township home-building are pulling out." "If building, too, is being deliberately sabotaged as some sort of political tactics, then we are closer to anarchy than we think."

Criticism of Mandela Inability To Control Violence—Stanley Uys writes on the same page in his "Dateline London" column that Nelson Mandela does not escape criticism "because he has shown apparent hesitation in exercising authority over his people. If he cannot break the cycle of violence, it is said, who can?" A "view in Whitehall" is that the African National Congress (ANC) should start looking "forward now, not always over its shoulder, and accept the consequences of forward-thinking." The ANC should signal the "end of sanctions," and "bring greater clarity to its vague economic policies." The question has been raised "whether the ANC can persist for much longer with its strategy of leading a broad front to the negotiating table—desirable though it is for the ANC to remain a powerful force in black politics." Uys says the ANC's and Mandela's "only asset is his charisma," and organizational structures have not been built yet to safeguard this charisma. "They are in the hands of others who, when the time comes, may or may not rest their loyalty with the ANC. The dilemma is that if Mr. Mandela waits until the organizational structures are in place to protect the peace process, the momentum may be lost."

BUSINESS DAY

CP Threats 'Little More Than Hot Air'—"A great deal of South African politics is made up of unenforceable rhetoric, and this applies to the CP [Conservative Party] more than most," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 October. "In this light, the latest threats by Treurnicht and his deputy Ferdi Hartzenberg to stem the reform process and force and election through a tax revolt or a boycott of television licences are little more than hot air." Although there are elements of the right wing who "are able to make life unpleasant for the rest of us," they are "a relatively small number" and they are "not above the law."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Must Act Against CP—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 October in its page 6 editorial urges President F.W. de Klerk to "aggressively take on the CP." The government must "act with vigour against the snapping at its heels from this lunatic fringe of radicals." "The case for the right is weak. The sympathetic view for blue-collar whites would be that they are frightened out of their wits by blacks, perhaps smarting from bad consciences."

TRANSVALER

Inconsistencies Within ANC—"The government cannot be blamed if it begins to lose its patience with the ANC," says Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 15 October in a page 6 editorial. "The inconsistencies within the ANC are quite obvious. In spite of Mr. Nelson Mandela and other leaders' public commitment to peaceful negotiations, they are not doing anything that is expected of them to create a climate for such talks." "It is quite obvious that the negotiations effort up to now has just been a one-sided affair."

DIE BURGER

CP Participation in Negotiations Process—A page 10 editorial Cape Town DIE BURGER on 15 October in Afrikaans says: "All parties or political groupings in the country should, at this stage, be ready for negotiations which, according to Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, would begin early next year." "The Conservative Party is in danger of missing out on the negotiation process. While the negotiation process on constitutional changes are going ahead, there is a whole lot of consternation within the CP over the question of whether to participate or not." "What the CP apparently has not realized is that if it does not participate and negotiations do not go according to its aspirations it will only have itself to blame."

Violence Upsurge in Toekomsrus Over Power Cuts**Several Killed, Injured**

MB1810122390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—Two people were reported shot and killed on Thursday [18 Oct] in an upsurge of violence in the "coloured" township of Toekomsrus near Randfontein on the west Rand. The violence follows confrontation between residents and security forces over an electricity switch off in the area.

Late Thursday morning, several people were also reported shot and injured and a councillor's house was reportedly stoned by mobs. Police spokesmen could not immediately comment. Toekomsrus Crisis Committee general secretary, Shadean Butler, said police were pitted against petrol-bomb wielding protesters in the township.

Police and troops in armoured vehicles patrolled the area, while bands of protesters took up positions in the streets. "Anything can happen...The situation is very bad...It is explosive," he said.

The streets were barricaded with rocks, burning tyres and tree branches. Police fired teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot in an attempt to disperse the protesters, Mr. Butler said. The injured were taken to Leratong hospital near Krugersdorp, he said.

Violence first flared on Wednesday [17 Oct]. A rent-collection office and post office were gutted by angry mobs. He urged police and troops to withdraw from the township. The crisis committee's efforts to call for calm among protesters failed Thursday, he said. Residents have been boycotting rent and service charges for the past two months in protest against apartheid policies.

UDF Warns of Fight

MB1810145490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1429 GMT 18 Oct 90

[By Andrew Lefoka]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—Police confirmed that an 18-year-old youth was shot and killed on Thursday in confrontation between security forces and residents of the "coloured" township of Toekomsrus near Randfontein on the West Rand. The confrontation followed an electricity switch off in the township because of a service charges boycott undertaken by residents.

In a statement, police said the youth died when police had to disperse a group of people that had been attacking them with stones and petrol-bombs. A large group of people had proceeded to attack policemen by throwing stones and petrol-bombs at them, after a police vehicle had developed a mechanical failure and stopped in the township, the statement said.

A policeman sustained burn injuries to his head and shoulder when a petrol-bomb exploded against the vehicle. Police were then forced to disperse the attacking group with shot-gun fire. The statement made no mention of people being injured.

Earlier, Toekomsrus Crisis Committee general secretary, Shadean Butler, said two people were shot and killed, and several others shot and injured in the confrontation. The United Democratic Front [UDF], in a statement, said the country-wide switch off forced the UDF, the ANC [African National Congress] and the Mass Democratic Movement to question whether negotiations with the Transvaal Provincial Administration, to end rent boycott, were worthwhile.

The burning of a civic member's house and the attack on another's car in Middleburg, eastern Transvaal, raised suspicions as to the intention of the switch offs, the statement said. The UDF called on the government and the state president to:
—Halt the switch offs;

—Scrap the local authorities act and remove all black councillors from their offices, and;
—Start an immediate process leading to nonracial local governments in all parts of South Africa.

The UDF has threatened "to fight by every means at our disposal in defence of our people" if the government failed to intervene to stop the switch offs.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1454 GMT on 18 Oct carries the following: "The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, on Thursday slapped a 9 PM-4 AM curfew on the battle-scarred Toekomsrus township, near Radnfontein.

[The measure comes into effect immediately, a statement by the minister's office said.]

Vlok Sets Curfew

MB1810153890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1454 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA—The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, on Thursday slapped a 9 PM-4 AM curfew on the battle-scarred Toekomsrus township, near Randfontein. The measure comes into effect immediately, a statement by the minister's office said.

"It is clear to me and the SAP [South African Police] that the situation in Toekomsrus warrants the imposition of the curfew. Once again, this measure is designed to protect law-abiding citizens from anarchy and I appeal to responsible leaders and residents to co-operate fully in the speedy restoration of law and order."

This latest measure, which was imposed on the same day the government lifted the emergency in Natal, indicated its determination to maintain law and order while the irreversible process of peaceful change was in progress, Mr. Vlok said. The imposition of the curfew comes amid continuing violent protests against a decision to terminate electricity supplies to some households in the area.

Violence first erupted on Wednesday night when scores of residents took to the streets to protest against the electricity cuts. It continued on Thursday with at least one person shot dead and several others injured when police allegedly fired live ammunition and teargas at the protesters.

Reporters on the scene described hundreds of barricades littered across streets, while pock-marks illustrating the use of live ammunition were also evident on the walls of several houses.

Attackers Throw 15 Commuters Off Train 18 Oct

MB1810115790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—Fifteen commuters were thrown off a Pretoria-Johannesburg train on Thursday [18 Oct] morning by a number of attackers.

Major Eugene Opperman, liaison officer for the Witwatersrand police, said in a statement the incident occurred between the Birchleigh and Riebeeck railway stations near Kempton Park.

The 15 injured passengers were admitted to hospitals in the Kempton Park area. Four of them were in a critical condition. Police were still busy with investigations at the scene and there were no further details available, Major Opperman said. He said no arrest had been made as yet.

Police Report Unrest Incidents for 18 Oct

MB1910064690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0608 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 19 SAPA—This is the official SA Police unrest report as released to SAPA by police liaison officer Lieutenant Nina Barkhuizen. The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

- Cross Roads, Cape Town: A white man was slightly injured after a group stoned his vehicle.
- Kayelitsha, Cape Town: A woman was shot and killed, and a man was wounded, during a petrol bomb attack on a private home. A number of private vehicles were also damaged during stone-throwing and petrol bombings.
- Ikhukseng, Warrington: The house of a municipal policeman was destroyed during a petrol bomb attack.
- Nonzano, Steynsrus: Two women and a man were arrested during an illegal gathering.
- Vosloorus, East Rand: A municipal policeman died in hospital, after being shot on guard duty.
- Jouberton, Klerksdorp: A policeman was injured when his police vehicle was set alight.
- Khutsong, Oberholzer: Three youths were arrested, after they fired shots at police and set a private vehicle alight.
- Wesselton, Ermelo: A man was arrested and a policeman seriously wounded, when police chased an armed group of unknown people. Police confiscated one firearm. The wounded policeman is in a serious condition in the Ermelo hospital. He was wounded in the chest, both legs neck and left fore-arm.
- Ashton, Worcester: 10 women and eight men were arrested during an illegal gathering.
- Wembezi, Estcourt: A man was wounded when a gunman fired a number of shots from a passing car.
- Katlehong, East Rand: Police found the body of a man who had been stabbed and hacked to death.
- Sebokeng, East Rand: Police found body of a man who had been burned to death. He was not necklaced.

—Kanana, Klerksdorp: A policeman was injured when his police vehicle was attacked by a group wielding stones and petrol bombs.

Gasoline Prices Increase Over 30 Cents Per Liter

MB1910105790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1008 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA—South African fuel prices are to rocket as a result of an increase in the price per barrel. The South African Energy Council announced on Friday [19 Oct] that from midnight local petrol prices will increase by more than 30 cents per litre.

At the coast, the price for 97 per cent octane petrol is to go up by 32 cents a litre. In the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vaal] area, the price for 93 per cent octane petrol will also increase by 32 cents per litre, while 87 per cent octane petrol will cost 33 cents more per litre.

Diesel prices are to rise by 27 cents per litre. The new hikes follow a previous increase based on 22 dollars per barrel on September 4.

Public Servants Union Rejects COSATU Offer

MB1810124490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1231 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Cape Town Oct 18 SAPA—The Public Service League [PSL] on Thursday cold-shouldered an offer by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] to mediate in a pay dispute between "coloured" civil servants and the state, charging that the federation had no mandate from the PSL rank and file. Motivating its intervention in the wage row, COSATU (Western Cape) claimed in a statement the PSL Executive Committee had distanced itself from a work-to-rule by disaffected employees.

COSATU backed full trade union rights for state sector workers and, as a party to the Labour Relations Act Minute, was prepared to mediate in the dispute, the federation's Western Cape regional secretary, Ms Lucy Nyembe, said. But according to PSL General Secretary Bernard Wentzel, his organisation had ruled out a fully-fledged strike, while condoning a go-slow by civil servants until their demands were met.

"As far as we are concerned, COSATU has no mandate to mediate," he said, adding COSATU would first have to prove that it had canvassed the opinions of 50,000 PSL members in 26 regions. The labour action, described as "negligible" on Thursday by a senior personnel official in the House of Representatives, started on Tuesday and hinged on PSL demands for 20 percent salary hike and wage parity.

Angola

UNITA Communique Calls For Elections in 1991

MB1810165490 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1600 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] [Words indistinct] Congratulate the American Congress decision calling on the Soviet Union and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]:

- To determine a date for elections in Angola. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] demands that it should be in December 1991,
- For the Soviet Union to stop supplying armaments to the MPLA. As the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] troops have no morale, we should then move towards signing a ceasefire before December 1990,
- For the MPLA not to buy weapons on the free market. UNITA knows that the MPLA government buys arms from Portugal, Brazil, North Korea, India and France,
- In this light, the amendment of the American Congress should take into account this fraud which the MPLA radicals are going to use,
- UNITA stands for peace and fruitful negotiations with the MPLA under the auspices of Portugal,
- UNITA believes that the civil war in Angola is an African problem. It, therefore, urges that the fifth round of negotiations have, as observers, African countries such as Nigeria, Zaire, Uganda, Zambia, Namibia and Congo, besides the United States of America and the Soviet Union. Only in these conditions will UNITA sign a ceasefire which has to be endorsed by President Eduardo dos Santos of the MPLA and Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi of UNITA in order for it to have the strength of fulfilment.

2. Besides the International Red Cross and United Nations operation, UNITA promises to scrupulously respect the I.C.R.C. [International Committee of the Red Cross] and U.N. insignias.

3. As in the past, UNITA, forced to fight alone without any help, can be able to show the world that it can do so. No one can pressurise UNITA. We have the will and motivation to fight for our country's freedom and for democracy for freedom, peace and democracy in Angola. Jamba, October 18, 1990: The Politburo.

UNITA Reports on MPLA Military Activities

'Indiscriminate' Bombing Raids

MB1810172590 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1608 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday October 18.....[dateline as received]—Eight civilians, including children and women, have been killed in renewed indiscriminate bombing raids by MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] military aircraft on villages in the central Angolan Province of Bie.

Military sources said today that Soviet-made MiG-23 fighter jets bombed Sakalueyo and Samisi villages on the outskirts of Umpulo outpost. Some of the victims were killed while attending a traditional ceremony. Dozens of villagers were injured in the bombing which occurred on October 14.

Military Build-Up Seen

MB1810173090 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1610 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday October 18.....[dateline as received]—The Luanda regime is reported to be again massing up troops and military equipment in southern Angola in what military authorities here believe is a prelude to a major military operation against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] held areas.

According to the military sources, most of the military preparations are taking place at the town of Nehone in the Cunene Province where large quantities of logistical supplies have been brought in from the provincial capital, Onjiva. A number of offensive military operations on UNITA held areas are already underway with attacks being reported launched on UNITA positions north of the outpost of Kayundo and between Kayundo and Kapiko, near Bimbe, on the banks of Kuepe River.

Earlier military build-ups by the Luanda regime in the same region about two months ago aimed at seizing control of the Angola-Namibia border were thwarted by UNITA forces. UNITA military sources believe that the current MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] military maneuvers are designed to complicate the peace process underway between UNITA and the MPLA.

MPLA Soldiers Kill Civilians

MB1810173590 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1605 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday October 18.....[dateline as received]—More than 20 civilians accused of being UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] supporters have been massacred by MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation for Angola] soldiers in the Angolan Province of Kwanza Sul.

Eye-witnesses told the UNITA News Agency, KUP, that the civilians, most of them villagers from Kassongue, were killed in cold blood by MPLA soldiers at Kamborio farm in Kwanza Sul Province earlier this month. Among the victims were several women, according to the sources.

The sources added that MPLA soldiers and members of the secret police, MINSE [Ministry of State Security] have in recent days stepped up repressive measures against local villagers in the area who they suspect of being sympathetic to UNITA.

FAPLA Reports UNITA Destroying Bridges

*MB1810081090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] A FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff communique issued in Luanda says UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels destroyed the bridge on Cutato River, 17 km from Chinguar District in Bie Province on 14 October. The communique adds that UNITA bandits also destroyed the bridge on Cota River, 7 km from Cota commune in Malanje Province.

UNITA has been destabilizing the Angolan economy through the systematic destruction of economic targets and the indiscriminate killing of civilians.

Airspace Violated by Unknown Aircraft From Zaire

*MB1910063590 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] An unidentified aircraft flying from the Republic of Zaire violated the Angolan airspace in Uige Province's Sanza Pombo region on 16 October. The aircraft then returned to its point of origin. In a communique issued in Luanda yesterday, FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff says that the Armed Forces killed three UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements in (Meconda), Lunda Sul Province, in response to a rebel attack.

On the same day [as heard], UNITA wounded six civilians during an attack on (Bulangongo) farm, in Uige Province. In Malanje Province, UNITA murdered three civilians when it ambushed a civilian vehicle on 15 October. In Cuanza Norte on 15 October, the enemy burned a tractor and kidnapped five civilians.

Mozambique**Renamo Destroys Manica Military Base, Ammunition**

*MB1810173290 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] A report from Lisbon says an important Mozambican military base in Manica Province has been destroyed by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] forces. The Espungabera Military Base was an important logistics centre, where a large number of Zimbabwean soldiers had been stationed. The report said that eight Zimbabwean soldiers were killed in the operation, and that six tonnes of ammunition were seized by Renamo units.

Confirmed Cholera Cases in Maputo City Rise

*MB1910062990 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] The number of confirmed cholera cases in Maputo city has risen from 16 to 23. Maputo City Health

Director Dr. Joao Leopoldo said the number of suspected cases now stands at 68. He added that of these cases, six were treated at the Catembe health center, and the others at Maputo Central Hospital. Dr. Leopoldo was speaking in Catembe yesterday.

Meanwhile, Catembe health authorities have ordered the closure of Diogo restaurant because it was a potential source of cholera.

Namibia**Government Increases Gasoline Price 26.7 Percent**

*MB1910110790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1054 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] Windhoek Oct 19 SAPA—"Rising crude oil prices have caused the Namibian Government to increase the price of 93 octane petrol by 32 cents a litre, representing an increase of 26.7 per cent. Mines and Energy Permanent Secretary Dr. Leake Hangala said in Windhoek on Friday [19 Oct] the Middle East crisis had increased the price of crude oil from 18 U.S. dollars a barrel to levels of 40 U.S. dollars a barrel, an increase of over 130 per cent.

"In the event of a war situation in the Middle East the price of crude oil may reach levels of 60 U.S. dollars a barrel," he said. With no obvious solution to the Middle East crisis in sight the Namibian Government had no alternative but to increase the price of controlled petroleum fuel as from midnight on Friday.

"All available funds to stabilise the price have now been depleted and a price adjustment is the only remaining option," Dr. Hangala said. "There should be no doubt that the country is facing a very serious situation and that a concerted cooperation effort is needed from all consumers and industry to avoid major damage to our economy." The government appealed to all sectors to reduce drastically the consumption of petroleum products through conservation measures.

Editorial Says Government 'Politicized' Labor

MB1710121690

[Editorial Report] In its page two editorial headlined "'Mock' Confrontations With Labor" Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 12 October says "Labour could not be afforded to be independent in Namibia". The government "politicised" labor by "having superimposed Johnny ya Otto on the labour movement, as secretary-general of the National Union of Namibian Workers [NUNW]." TIMES OF NAMIBIA believes Ya Otto was "easily distinguished as a sell-out trade unionist, with a preference to stand cocktail glass in hand with businessmen. Then the spate of strikes started, after the SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] daily asked, 'Where is the NUNW?' At this point, it is difficult to decide whether the strikes are staged or genuine." But "indications are that the government has now moved into staging mock confrontations. They call

for constraint on behalf of labour, but allow 'victories'. They growl at companies, in order to please labour demands. It is six of the one, and half a dozen of the other."

Swaziland

Prime Minister Holds Meeting on Local Government

MB1910072590 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 19 Oct 90 p 1

[Report by Pat Jele: "High Powered Talks Ponder Tinkhundla"]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini along with the Minister for Justice Senator Reginald Dhladhla and Governor of the Ludzidzini Counsellor Mngayi Fakudze yesterday met behind closed doors at Lozitha following the adjournment of a high powered consultation on the future of the Tinkhundla [traditional form of local government].

The consultation which began on Tuesday [16 Oct], was held at the Ngabezweni Royal Residence, where the King met with chiefs and members of the Royal Family as well as senior people in the country.

During the meeting, the King called for 15 men to be named into a committee to be responsible for discussing possible ways the reform of the system can be made.

It is understood that 16 people were later nominated and the names forwarded to the King.

Well informed sources said yesterday that the 16 princes and chiefs nominated are to be discussed at a high level, before the nominations are approved and presented to the King.

The meeting by the Prime Minister, who is responsible for the Tinkhundla, according to informed sources, was to discuss the proposed committee.

Names of the 16 nominated, are closely guarded secret so far.

Significantly however, the Indvuna [leader] ye Tinkhundla, Mr. Mndeni Shabalala was not included in this meeting, though he was present at the meeting at Ngabezweni where he stayed in the background.

Minister Addresses Parliament on Mines Dispute

MB1810191290 Mbabane Television Service in English
1600 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Excerpts] The minister for labor and public service, Senator Ben Mshandane Nsibandze, today explained in the House of Senate about the labor dispute at Havelock Mine.

Senator Nsibandze told Parliament that the dispute arises from a request by the work force to management

requesting a ration allowance of 15 emalangenis per day. Senator Nsibandze said management was not able to accede to the request, and advised the reason that in terms of the law, the said ration allowance was incorporated in the wages and cannot therefore be treated separately.

He said the work force made an appeal to the Ministry of Labor and Public Service, and both parties, the management and the workers' representatives, were brought together to discuss their differences and see if a solution could not be found. After lengthy discussions, the matter was referred to the Mining and Quarrying Wages Council, and it had emerged during the discussions that any decision taken by Havelock would invariably affect all companies falling under mining and quarrying.

Senator Nsibandze told Parliament that the Mining and Quarrying Wages Council then took up the issue, and after lengthy discussions they decided that in order to get a clear and balanced view of this request, it was advisable to recommend to the Ministry of Labor and Public Service the setting up of a commission of inquiry. The minister said this proposal by the Wages Council was immediately acted upon by his ministry. Senator Nsibandze said they decided that because of the sensitivity of the issue, and the failure by the social partners to reach an agreement, it was advisable to get expert advice from the International Labor Office. The expert will be coming to Swaziland within the next few weeks.

He said during the meeting at Havelock he made a very strong and passionate plea to the management and work force to continue to exercise patience and mutual tolerance, and avoid at all costs a repetition of the sad events of last year's strike. [passage omitted]

Senator Nsibandze said the workers also felt that since he was at the mine he should have addressed a mass meeting. He explained that in terms of the labor laws and grievance procedures, the procedure is to address representatives of the masses, who in turn relay the information to their constituencies.

Strike Situation Still 'Tense'

MB1910074790 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 19 Oct 90 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Havelock Strike Slowly Breaking"]

[Text] A majority of striking workers at Havelock Asbestos Mine returned to work yesterday, after downing tools on Wednesday [17 Oct]. However, some workers remained defiant, insisting they would not return to work, until they were assured that their grievances had been attended to.

Yesterday the situation remained tense at the mine set in the rugged Northern hills, and at least 200 armed police patrolled the mine. The strike started breaking off early

in the morning when union leaders went out to appeal to their colleagues to return to work.

The unionist, Mr. Selby Dlamini, travelling in an open vehicle and accompanied by representatives of management and escorted by armed police, appealed through a loud hailer, urging workers to return to work, failing which they were in a danger of being dismissed.

It is also understood that the strike was illegal.

Though the strike was generally peaceful, yesterday morning some residents of the company tried to leave by bus fearing the incident would erupt into violence.

However, refugees who tried to flee the area yesterday were forced off a bus they were boarding to Pigg's Peak, by strikers.

Only women were allowed to leave.

Strikers repeatedly asked those that were leaving: "Who do you think will talk for you if you leave."

Zambia

Kaunda Calls Nation To Rely on Own Resources

*MB1710190290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] President Kaunda said this evening that the nation cannot rely on aid for its development programs as this has its own limitations. Speaking on radio and television when he launched the [name indistinct] week beginning tomorrow, Comrade Kuanda said such a state of affairs would turn the country into a national beggar.

He said in order for the nation to survive, it is necessary to grow (one's) own resources. He said there is ample scope for self-help projects that Zambians in both rural and urban areas can undertake for the benefit of the country. The president said this week's theme, [word indistinct] in action, has come at the right time as it is the third phase of political development designed to place greater emphasis on reconciliation, love, and national trust.

Minister Reports Capture of 12 Renamo 'Bandits'

*MB1810190890 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] Minister of Defense Lieutenant General Hannaniah Lungu has revealed today that security forces had captured 12 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits who were involved in attacks on [words indistinct] which led to the death of about (four) people last month.

General Lungu who is also chief of the General Staff of the Defense Forces, told newsmen in his office this afternoon that security forces had also apprehended several Zambians who were known to be assisting the bandits. He said 12 Renamo bandits had been captured but during interrogations six tried to escape and were

shot by Zambian forces. The minister assured members of the public that the situation in the area had returned to normal and that there is no danger to anyone who wanted to use the [word indistinct] road.

Police Arrest Opposition Official in Choma

*MB1710160290 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Patrick Chiluba, the Zambian union leader and the leading light in the opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, has got himself into trouble again. He has been arrested on charges of unlawful assembly much to annoyance of the MMD. From Lusaka, Mike Hall reports:

[Begin Hall recording] Mr. Chiluba was meeting district officials of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy in Choma, a town about 300 km southwest of Lusaka on Tuesday [16 Oct] evening. Within minutes, a senior Police officer arrived and ordered them to accompany him to the Police station.

They made statements about the purpose of their meeting and were told to report back the next day. They were then promptly arrested and charged with unlawful assembly under the Public Order Act. The eight have appeared before a magistrate but refuse to plea in the absence of their lawyers. They were released on bail and will appear in court again next month.

Police will have to prove criminal intent if Mr. Chiluba and his colleagues are to be convicted. The Movement for Multiparty Democracy in Lusaka immediately released a statement accusing the Police of harassment. It said the Police should not allow themselves to be used as pawns in the political game being played by leaders of the ruling party, UNIP [United National Independence Party].

The statement also appealed for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, to allow freedom of speech and association. Mr. Chiluba is a popular figure in Zambia, especially among the powerful trade union movements. He has been one of the most outspoken critics of the government and is seen as a potential challenger to President Kaunda. His arrest is therefore likely to be seen by most Zambians as harassment by the ruling party and it will do little to improve UNIP's image. [end recording]

* 61 Return From Iraq: Unrelated to Gulf Crisis

*91AF0065B Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 2 Sep 90 p 7*

[Text] A group of 61 Zambians who were hired to work on transmission line projects in Iraq under contract with a Yugoslav company Energoinvest Sarajevo have returned home.

But their arrival had "absolutely nothing to do" with the current Gulf crisis.

Energoinvest personnel manager Mr. Lukas Mutale said in Lusaka yesterday the 61 Zambians were the last batch to work in Iraq under his company which had completed all its projects.

"Since that time all the 61 Zambians who were working for us have since come back because there is no more work for them. The contract we had in Iraq ended," he said.

Mr. Mutale said the Zambians' stay in Iraq ranged from 10 months to two years and the employees had earlier worked for Energoinvest in Zambia before they were sent to Baghdad.

Although his company still had offices in Iraq its operations had moved but Zambians were not participating in that country's projects.

Energoinvest which also had established offices in Zambia had no plans to recruit any more Zambians to work outside the country.

It was reported a week ago Iraq had guaranteed the safety of Zambians working there following that country's occupation of Kuwait.

Iraq ambassador to Zambia Dr. Musa al-Sudani said then his government had formally informed authorities in Lusaka that Zambians were not among the other Western citizens who were not allowed to leave Iraq.

The envoy's assurance was immediately followed by the arrival last week of Iraq president Saddam Husayn's special envoy who brought a special message to President Kaunda.

The envoy Dr. Umid Mubarak who is Iraq minister of labour and social affairs was welcomed by Dr. Kaunda who said he was following Gulf crisis with interest.

And a statement just issued by first secretary at the Iraq embassy Mr. Muhsin Hadi said foreigners including Western nationals now in Iraq were guests of Baghdad.

It added: "...And we assure their families and friends that they (foreigners) are safe and they are looked after by Iraqi families who are their hosts."

The statement indicated the period of their stay "with us" would not be long and that peace and stability would prevail in the Gulf area.

It was refuting that the Western citizens who were not allowed to leave Iraq were hostages. "They are in fact our hosts," it added.

* Japan Provides Grant Aid of Fertilizer

91AF0032D Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA*
in English 6 Sep 90 p 7

[Text] Zambia has received fertiliser worth K175.2 [kwacha] million from Japan which is expected to help in the production of 3.6 million bags of maize.

Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr. Yoshiki Sugiura yesterday handed over 19,600 metric tonnes of urea to Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ) at Mwembeshi road depot in Lusaka.

The fertiliser has been provided by the Japanese government under the grant aid scheme for the increased food production programme of 1989 fiscal year.

Speaking when he received the fertiliser for the Zambian Government, Lusaka Province Member of the Central Committee Comrade Bautis Kapulu thanked the Japanese government for its cooperation and support for the agricultural programme.

He said: "With this material aid, we anticipate to dress 65,333 hectares of farmland which, under good management should yield 3,629,611 bags of maize. This will produce 5,226,640 bags of mealie meal from which we expect to feed 217,776 families for a period of one year."

Cde Kapulu said the fertiliser aid would make a great saving on the Zambian economy.

And speaking at the same occasion Mr. Sugiura called on NCZ to strengthen efforts in rapidly expanding fertiliser production so that Zambia could be self-sufficient on the commodity.

Mr. Sugiura said the 19,600 metric tonnes of urea accounted for one-third of Zambia's total annual requirement of the commodity.

The purpose of the Japanese grant aid was to provide supplementary assistance for increasing agricultural production in the country.

"At the same time, we expected to help the Zambian Government to save valuable foreign exchange for other productive purposes by reducing importation of fertiliser," the envoy said.

He was optimistic time would come when Zambia would not need economic assistance for fertiliser.

That, he said, could only materialise if NCZ increased fertiliser production.

* China Turns Over Diplomatic Radio Network

91AF0032C Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA*
in English 6 Sep 90 p 7

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has established a diplomatic radio station to make it easier and faster to get in touch with various missions abroad and to foster political and economic ties with friendly countries.

The project was carried out by Chinese technicians and the installation of the radio network took about six months at the three stations in Lusaka at Kabulonga, Chienje and at the ministerial headquarters.

Zambia and China signed an agreement on the official launching of the radio station at Cabinet Office yesterday.

Economic counsellor at the Chinese embassy Comrade Zeng Qing Chao signed for his country while Foreign Affairs permanent secretary Mr. Edward Chizi signed for Zambia.

Previously it was difficult to get in touch with missions abroad but with the installation of the new facilities there would be rapid communication with all missions abroad.

He said that kind of technology would make the world smaller and noted that other countries made deliberate efforts to advance their communication systems and Zambia had to keep abreast with the changes.

He thanked the Chinese government and its embassy in Zambia for initiating and completing the project in record time. The gesture would cement the already strong bonds between the two countries.

Cde Zeng said the project was part of technological exchange between Zambia and China.

Zimbabwe

* President Names New Ministers, Deputies

90AF0751A Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English
19 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] President Mugabe yesterday made several ministerial appointments with the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development Comrade Joseph Msika, retaining his ministry but being elevated to the position of Senior Minister in the President's Office.

The Ministry of Political Affairs has been expanded with the inclusion of the former Deputy Speaker, Cde Welshman Mabhena, who now becomes a Minister of State and the MP [Member of Parliament] for Magwegwe, Cde Normal Zikhali who was appointed Deputy Minister (Youth) in the same ministry.

The Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. Swithun Mombeshora, was appointed Minister of State for Local Government, Rural and Urban Development bringing the number of Ministers of State to 12 in the Government.

The newly-appointed non-constituency parliamentarian and vice-president of the Zimbabwe congress of Trade Unions Cde Florence Chitauo, takes up the position left by Cde Herbert Mahlaba of Deputy Minister of Labor, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare.

The Former Zanu (PF) chairman of Mashonaland Central and MP for Chiweshe, Cde Chen Chimutengwende, takes up the position of Deputy Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications which was left vacant after the appointment of Cde Kenneth Manyonda as Governor of Manicaland.

Another Parliament backbencher, Cde Jewel Kufandada, an economic consultant, becomes the Deputy Minister of

Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, a position which was previously occupied by Mr. Jock Kay.

Bikita East MP, Cde Gabriel Machinga, was appointed Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, a position which had been temporarily dissolved after the ministry was split.

* Minister Lesabe Calls For Gold Panning Law

90AF0754C Harare THE HERALD in English
15 Aug 90 p 1

Article by Bu'awayo]

[Text] The Government should seriously consider introducing a law that will control alluvial gold panning along rivers in the country, said the Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism, Comrade Thenjiwe Lesabe.

In an interview soon after visiting certain sections of Insiza River in Filabusi which have been degraded by gold panners, Cde Lesabe said the introduction of the law would curb siltation in rivers throughout the country.

"My ministry is concerned about the degradation of our rivers through gold panning. We definitely need a new law which will control the disturbance of the aquatic ecosystem," she said.

Referring to the extensive gold panning along the Insiza River, where more than 1,000 people are involved in searching for gold, she said the aquatic environment and river banks had been permanently degraded.

As a result, she said, the Government might be forced to shelve its plans to establish an irrigation scheme just a few kilometers from a gold panning site.

Cde Lesabe said the river, which is the only source of domestic water for people living in Silalabuhwa irrigation scheme, could be silted within the next few years.

"We know that some people are involved in gold panning because of drought and unemployment but these cannot be an excuse for the destruction of the environment," she said.

Members of the Filabusi intensive conservation area committee told the minister that some of those people who were involved in gold panning along the river were coming from as far afield as Zvishavane, Bulawayo, Mazowe and Mberengwa.

They said that these people were usually found along the river at night, either working on the alluvial gold deposits or searching for gold from the local people.

The committee members said most of the gold was being smuggled out of the country to black-markets which paid well.

The officer-in-charge of CID [expansion unknown] Gold Squad, Comrade Stanley Sitanimezi, said in an interview

that more than 80 people had been arrested this year in connection with illegal gold panning.

Among those who were arrested were "big" businessmen from Bulawayo, Masvingo, Zvishavane and Mberengwa, he said.

Those arrested were charged under the Gold Trade Act (Illegal Mining). Some were fined up to \$300.

* Editorial Urges UN Handle Kuwait Solution

90AF0751B Harare *THE HERALD* in English
17 Aug 90 p 6

[Text] As the Gulf crisis caused by the invasion and subsequent annexation of Kuwait by its powerful neighbor Iraq continues, it is clear that the very country the major powers are trying to protect, Saudi Arabia, is unlikely to recover from the virtual occupation of Islam's holy land by foreign powers.

The Saudis were at best hesitant to call in foreign forces for protection after Mr. Saddam Husayn's tanks rolled into little Kuwait. It was only four days later that, on America's prompting, the rulers of Saudi Arabia agreed to Western forces deploying in their land.

The dangers, if indeed they existed, of Iraq invading Saudi Arabia were thus appreciated more by outsiders than they were by the Saudis themselves. The fact remains though that no matter how foolish and blindly ambitious the president of Iraq is, he would have thought twice before acting against powerful, relatively populous, large-sized and highly influential Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait was something else. It had no large land mass and population to talk about but plenty of money. According to most Arabs it had pompous and self-centered sheiks who regarded all non-Kuwaitis as labor to be used for a fee.

The world has rightly condemned Iraq's act and correctly imposed sanctions, though we are already being proved right for observing that they might not work as fast as they were intended. But the swiftness of the reaction of the major Western powers has given rise to suspicions as to their real intentions, and brought charges of double standards being applied.

Arabs in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Jerusalem, and in the Golan Heights, as well as Lebanon, loudly wonder where all these armies, their multi-billion-dollar equipment and their resolve, were when Israel was walking all over them. In their eyes, and those of millions of others, these countries are identified with the creation and support for Israel and colonial exploitation.

They believe Mr. Husayn has become a challenge to Israel, the darling of the West, as a military power in the region. His ill-advised action against Kuwait has provided the West with the pretext it needs to reduce Mr. Husayn to size. But before he lives to regret his actions

much harm will have come to many countries and people in that part of the world and beyond.

Not being oblivious to the feelings of many Arabs, Mr. Husayn has now, almost as an after-thought, linked his withdrawal from Kuwait with, among other things, Israel's unconditional withdrawal from the occupied territories. It is, of course, a total contradiction to his early statement that the annexation of Kuwait was meant to correct "an injury of colonial map-makers."

The reaction of the major powers will exacerbate the already critical situation. More importantly for them, the Saudi Arabia they claim to have set out to protect may fall without Mr. Husayn setting his jackboot on its soil. Its delicate socio-religious situation is unlikely to sustain the presence of foreign soldiers who have no respect for Arab and uniquely fundamentalist decorum.

One Iraqi diplomat has been more than suggestive of an opinion that Zimbabwe had to take a tough stand against Iraq to deter South Africa, which he thought claims this country as part of it. This is a ridiculous allegation not worth being taken seriously. This country condemned Iraq's action in the true belief that Iraq had done wrong.

By the same token it supports a dignified response to this serious problem under the auspices of the United Nations. If military action has to be taken, and we pray it will not have to come to that, it should never be taken by individual countries but under UN command.

The frightening thing is that so far the world body has lost all initiative in its response to the crisis. It has become what is popularly referred to in local parlance as *Mvengemvenge*.

* Counter-Trade Deal Signed With Austria

90AF0749C Harare *THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE*
in English 10 Aug 90 p 17

[Text] Zimbabwe and Austria recently signed a U.S. \$3 million, over \$7 million deal for the export of local tobacco to Austria, and the importation of Austrian-made goods into this country on a counter-purchase basis.

The counter-trade deal was signed by Mr. Peter Kasamas, a senior official of Austria Tabak—the sole Austrian importer of tobacco—and Mr. Alexander Kububa, general manager of the Zimbabwe State Trading Corporation (ZSTC).

According to the agreement, Austria Tabak will purchase Zimbabwean tobacco worth U.S. \$3 million. Of the foreign exchange to be earned by this country, U.S. \$2 million will be kept in a blocked account at the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, to be used to finance the importation of priority Austrian goods by local companies.

Although Austria Tabak was free to purchase tobacco from Zimbabwean merchants of its own choice, it was, however, required to advise both the ZSTC and the Tobacco Marketing Board (TMB) the names of the suppliers of the tobacco.

It would also be required to submit both to the ZSTC and the TMB copies of the purchase contracts covering the total value of U.S. \$3 million, says the agreement.

It says the Ministry of Industry and Commerce will identify priority products to be sourced from Austria from a prepared list. The products include pharmaceutical raw materials, vehicle parts, ball bearings, decorative fabrics, paper and paper products and refractories for the cement industry.

Mr. Kububa said at the signing ceremony that the deal would promote trade between Austria and Zimbabwe. He said following the change in government policy on barter trade, the ZSTC would in future concentrate on counter-trade deals, which involve cash transaction.

Dr. Nikolaus Seiwald, the Austrian trade commissioner to Zimbabwe, said the deal, which he said he hoped was the first of many, was "an important step as far as our trade relations are concerned."

He said in 1987/88, trade between Austria and Zimbabwe increased by 19 percent, and in 1988/89 by 20 percent.

"This year our sales to Zimbabwe have reached the same level as that of the whole of last year, but our imports are a bit below," said Dr. Seiwald.

* Year's Maize Exports Expected To Double

90AF0754E Harare THE HERALD in English
6 Aug 90 p 1

[Excerpt] At 350,000 tonnes, Zimbabwe's maize exports this year will be more than double those of last year, and the Grain Marketing Board [GMB] says it does not foresee any problems in moving all this grain to export destinations.

The GMB's confidence in its ability to move all this maize stems from the fact that during the last four months, an estimated 160,000 tonnes of maize had been moved to export destinations, compared to about 171,000 tonnes exported during the entire marketing season last year.

"We have already moved 160,000 tonnes in four months, and at that rate we will beat our target easily," said Comrade Renson Gasela, the GMB's general manager. He was speaking during a tour of the GMB's Murewa depot.

By the end of last week, a total of 250,000 tonnes of maize had already been moved, but this included maize ordered last year which had not yet been delivered.

Poor export performance has in the past been blamed on shortage of transport. The good export performance so far could mean an improvement in the transport system.

Zimbabwean maize is exported to Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Benin, Zambia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Somalia, Botswana, Zaire and Cape Verde.

Cde Gasela said the GMB was also exporting maize to Singapore and the Middle East. Exports to the Middle East were carried out through middlemen.

The Murewa depot receives maize from communal farmers for export to Malawi and Mozambique. The depot manager, Cde Teddy Murengwa, said, since April 1, when the GMB marketing year began, 22,500 tonnes of maize worth \$7.5 million had been exported to those two countries. [passage omitted]

* Sales Tax Rate Reductions Go Into Effect

90AF0754B Harare THE HERALD in English
31 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] The new sales tax notice giving effect to reductions set out in the Budget was gazetted on Friday and the new rates come into effect tomorrow.

Fresh eggs and salt join 12 items already exempted from all sales tax. Most items will now carry a tax of 10 percent, down from the previous 12.5 percent. Some durables will still be taxed at 20 percent but many will now be taxed at 15 percent or 10 percent.

The 20 percent rate applies to the following items: Accounting machines, calculating machines and automatic data processors except for sales and cash registers; addressing machines, letter trays, copiers, duplicators, franking machines, numbering machines, perforators, shredders, stapling machines, typewriters, waste-paper bins and wire baskets; safes, strong boxes and cash boxes; compact disc players, radiograms, record players, tape recorders and players without a radio, televisions, video recorders and cameras and all tapes and discs that go with these; clocks, watches, cameras and accessories, lighters, pipes, toiletries that are not soap or toothpaste, fur clothes, jewellery, gold and silver, paintings and pictures, boats and firearms,

The 15 percent tax will apply to the following items: Almost all motor vehicles, air conditioners, electric lamps except for torches and bulbs, can-openers, carving knives, fans, food-blenders, food liquidisers, food mixers, food warmers (except for ovens, cookers, cooking plates, boiling rings and grillers), frying pans, kettles, percolators, plate warmers, polishers, smoothing irons, space heaters, spin dryers, toasters, vacuum cleaners and washing machines.

Everything else, unless exempted altogether, will be taxed at 10 percent.

* Reserve Bank Announces Rates Changes

90AF0754A Harare THE HERALD in English
11 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Higher POSB [Post Office Savings Bank] and building society savings rates, increases in mortgage rates for those who do not live in the houses they own, and higher deposits for luxuries bought on credit were announced last night by the Reserve Bank.

These measures, and many others also announced, were needed to contain inflation, create new jobs, and promote the high savings needed for productive investment, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr. Kombo Moyana, said.

Following the recent wage hikes and with economic reform, inflation could rocket to 25 percent within a year and the money supply increase by 35 percent unless action was taken. Inflation had already risen from about 11.6 (at an annual rate) in December last year to about 15 percent in June this year.

Inflation had "the perverse effect of redistributing income away from the vulnerable groups, such as the lowly-paid and those living on fixed incomes, to the more prosperous members of society."

The Reserve Bank had to curb growth of money supply and inflation but not choke off the desirable real, growth and structural transformation of the economy. The monetary authorities, in consultation with the Government, had decided to use all instruments available to them.

Dr Moyana listed four policy targets:

- Higher savings rates to mobilize the savings needed for investment.
- Higher interest rates for those borrowing for postponable and non-essential consumption, "including non-productive, speculative investments."
- Lower interest rates for those borrowing for productive sectors, including exports.
- Harder credit terms for non-productive and non-essential consumption and continuation of the present exchange rate regime to maintain the existing shift of resources in favor of export sectors.

Those who save will now get higher interest rates on their deposits. Building societies must now pay 9.25 percent, instead of 7.25 percent on savings accounts and commercial banks must pay at least 9 percent instead of the present 7 percent minimum. Commercial banks must also pay at least 5 percent, and can pay more, on deposits in current accounts.

Finance houses must raise their rates similarly for fixed deposits of 12 months or less but the market will continue to determine what commercial and merchant banks should pay on their fixed deposits.

The Post Office Savings Bank will now pay 9.25 percent on savings instead of 8.5 percent, and 10.25 percent on fixed deposits, up from 10 percent. Saving maximums have been raised 25 percent at the POSB and 15 percent across the board at building societies.

In housing, the policy of providing reasonable finance at reasonable rates will continue and greater encouragement will be given to financing commercial and industrial buildings and factories.

The mortgage rate for owner-occupied housing rises marginally from 13.25 percent to 13.75 percent. The minimum down-payment of 15 percent of the price remains the same. A quarter of new funds will continue to be earmarked for low-cost housing.

The mortgage rate for industrial and commercial buildings remains the same at 14.75 percent, but the down-payment is cut from 20 percent to 15 percent.

The mortgage rate for non-owner-occupied housing rises from 13.75 percent to 18.25 percent, while the down-payment rises from 30 percent to 40 percent. This, said Dr. Moyana, would discourage speculative investment in real estate that further fuelled inflation, especially when there were constraints in supplies to the building industry.

The Building Society Act would be amended so that instead of 80 percent of advances being made to residential housing, the figure would be 50 percent, to encourage commercial and industrial building.

The base lending rate for commercial and merchant banks had been raised from 11.5 percent to 12 percent and for finance houses from 14 percent to 14.5 percent. Preferential rates would apply to productive and export sector lending. For pure consumption borrowing for goods and services, banks and finance houses had to charge at least 17 percent.

The Reserve Bank would continue to use its bills as a short-term instrument for fine-tuning the economy. But these would now attract interest of 5 percent. These are bills banks have to buy and up to now have involved no interest.

The re-discount rate has been raised from 8.35 percent to 9 percent, which should boost liquidity.

A facility for pre- and post-shipment finance will be set up by the Reserve Bank immediately. Up to now large-scale and traditional exporters have received adequate support from banks at lower rates while new small- and medium-sized exporters have had less favorable terms. The Reserve Bank would, out of "surplus funds", provide a line of credit to banks for on-lending at fine margins.

To boost gold production the support price was being raised from \$750 an ounce to \$950.

The allocation of credit continued to be of particular concern. The requirement for commercial and other financial institutions to steadily increase the share of total lending earmarked for small- and medium-sized enterprises, especially the neglected black Zimbabwean and women-run enterprises, could not be over-emphasized, said Dr. Moyana.

Such financing not only boosted employment but ensured greater equity in ownership of productive assets and promoted greater monetarization of the economy. [passage omitted]

Benin

Pro-Libyan Presidential Candidate Meets Press

AB1810155790 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Another candidate, the second on the list for the upcoming presidential elections in Benin, has formally announced his candidacy. Dr. (Assani Fassassi) announced his political ambitions at a news conference at the Benin Sheraton Hotel yesterday. In preliminary remarks, Dr. (Fassassi) elaborated on his platform.

During the news conference, which was held under the theme, The Price of Democracy, he made a sociopolitical analysis of the situation which prevailed in Benin during the first 12 years of independence. According to him, the experiment of a multiparty system was unsuccessful because national unity had not been achieved. Furthermore, he said, the formation of political parties on an ethnic, tribal, and regional bases was also detrimental. After condemning the blind dictatorship of the People's Revolution Party of Benin regime, he paid tribute to Monsignor de Souza, whose firm stance made it possible for the national conference to end successfully. He called for unlimited democracy, which he defined in philosophical and religious terms.

Mr. (Fassassi) stated that two challenges must be overcome to save Benin. The first is the struggle to achieve freedom of speech and the second to consolidate such freedom. He expressed his readiness to contribute to overcoming the second challenge.

[Begin (Fassassi) recording] Now we are lucky to live in a democratic country, or at least to enjoy freedom of speech. We should not forget that our neighbors—our African brothers—do not all enjoy this privilege. I therefore thank the authorities for allowing me to hold this conference. I hereby reiterate my pledge to remain a democrat and to continue fighting for the triumph of democracy in Benin, as well as to ensure that the Beninese people will live [words indistinct]. Together, we have overcome the challenge for freedom of expression. We urge the government to overcome another challenge—that of development as the only way to ensure an everlasting democratic system and strengthen the rule of law. [end recording]

Dr. (Fassassi) expressed three other concerns. First, to provide food, health care, and education for the Beninese people. Second, to familiarize the masses with the national institutions so that they will not be afraid of the authorities, and change the mentality with the latter, who are more interested in privileges than in doing their work. Third, to foster national sentiments.

Dr. (Assani Fassassi) has been living for many years in Libya, where he teaches political sociology at Tripoli University. He did not hide the fact that he is close to Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, whom he admires. Journalists at the conference wanted to know more about him. On shari'a [Islamic] law, the candidate for the upcoming presidential elections said the law was not bad in itself,

adding however that it is not applicable in countries without Islamic foundations. He expressed cautious opposition to fundamentalism. Questioned about his political beliefs, he said it is not mandatory for a presidential candidacy to be filed by a political party, adding that his relations with al-Qadhafi in no way prompted his decision to contest the upcoming presidential elections. For most Beninese, however, Mr. (Fassassi) is not a well known figure. [passage omitted]

The Gambia

ECOWAS Meeting Open to All 'Warring Factions'

AB1810154390 Paris AFP in French 1030 GMT 17 Oct 90

[Text] Banjul, 17 Oct (AFP)—The ministerial meeting of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Permanent Mediation Committee, which is scheduled to take place on Monday and Tuesday in Banjul to prepare the upcoming extraordinary summit of the organization on the Liberian crisis, will be open to all the warring factions in Liberia as well as the interim government, it was learned from a reliable source today.

The same source disclosed that Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Prince Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front, former President Samuel Doe's partisans, and the interim government formed following the Liberian national conference held at the end of August in Banjul have been invited to take part in the ministerial session.

The ECOWAS Permanent Mediation Committee (including The Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo) ministerial meeting was announced yesterday in Banjul by President Dawda Jawara, who is ECOWAS' current chairman. He also announced that an ECOWAS extraordinary summit will take place at the end of the month.

If Prince Johnson's rebels, former President Doe's troops, and the interim government (to be represented by its president, Dr. Amos Sawyer) do participate, observers believe that the NPFL would be reluctant to take part. Charles Taylor, the NPFL leader, recently announced that he would agree to hold military and political discussions in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and Dakar (Senegal). But the situation could be different if Charles Taylor is convinced by friends like Burkina Faso head of state Blaise Compaore to attend the meeting. Taylor has always refused to go to Banjul because he says that his NPFL is at war with The Gambia and the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group.

Prince Johnson Arrives

AB1910084390 Paris AFP in English 0104 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Banjul, Oct 19 (AFP)—A four-man delegation from a rebel faction led by Prince Johnson arrived here Thursday, the first of three Liberian groups to respond to an invitation to preparatory talks on ending Liberia's civil war, a reliable source here said.

The meeting, called for Monday by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), is to set up an emergency regional summit to resolve the Liberian conflict.

Three Liberian warring factions plus representatives of an ECOWAS-sponsored interim government have been asked to join a ministerial meeting of the ECOWAS standing mediation committee on Liberia here in the Gambian capital. The delegation from the Prince Johnson's Independence National Patriotic Front of Liberia was headed by Noah Bordola.

A spokesman for Liberia's main rebel group, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia led by Charles Taylor, said earlier Thursday in Abidjan that his movement was waiting for a formal written invitation to the ECOWAS ministerial meeting. Representatives from the camp of murdered president Samuel Doe are expected to attend the meeting.

Liberia

NPFL Awaits 'Formal Invitation' From ECOWAS

AB1810160890 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Abidjan, Oct 18 (AFP)—National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) rebels on Thursday were waiting for a formal invitation from West African leaders to take part in a ministerial meeting to set up a regional summit on Liberia's civil war, an NPFL spokesman said here.

Ernest Eastman, NPFL's 'foreign minister' in a rebel government set up in July, said he understood that the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) standing mediation committee had invited his group to a meeting next Monday and Tuesday in Banjul, Gambia, but had not received a written invitation. [passage omitted]

Mr. Eastman, a former foreign minister under the late Liberian President Samuel K. Doe, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he attended the committee's first meeting in August but that the NPFL never received a written or cabled invitation. "I hear that the contending forces will be invited again. We will see if this invitation arrives or not," he said.

"We have always expressed an interest in peace talks... and have demonstrated our efforts at a cease-fire," he added. Mr. Taylor declared a cease-fire September 22 which ended eight days later. Mr. Eastman, who is also acting general manager of the German-run Bong Mining Company in central Liberia, said NPFL troops did not violate the cease-fire.

He also did not know why an ECOWAS summit called by Ivory Coast's President Felix Houphouet-Boigny for last Monday in the country's political capital Yamoussoukro was cancelled. Twelve French-speaking countries in the subregion were expected to attend, according to reliable sources.

"Is this (meeting) designed to pre-empt the Yamoussoukro meeting? What is to be discussed there that would not have been discussed here a few days earlier," he asked. He was "leery" about the delay for a full ECOWAS summit, now planned for the end of the month, because "military action... and the killing of Liberians have intensified." [passage omitted]

Prince Johnson Says Fendell Campus Captured

AB1810130090 Paris AFP in French 1510 GMT 17 Oct 90

[By Bernard Nicholas]

[Text] Monrovia, 16 Oct (AFP)—Guerrillas of the Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL), have captured the Fendell campus, 20 km north of Monrovia, INPFL leader Prince Johnson told Dr. Bernard Kouchner, the French secretary of state for humanitarian action, who is on a visit to the Liberian capital. Forces of this movement that broke away from the Liberian National Patriotic Front (NPFL), led by Charles Taylor, are advancing from Monrovia towards the northeast to the detriment of their former friends of the NPFL and to the benefit of troops of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-fire Monitoring Group which is occupying the recovered territories.

Prince Johnson showed Dr. Kouchner a tape of his arrival at the campus, where tens of thousands of Monrovia residents took refuge from the fighting between the NPFL and government troops. The government troops, which are fighting alongside ECOWAS troops against the NPFL rebels, are very active in Congotown, an area east of Monrovia on the Atlantic coast, the AFP correspondent said.

The capture of Fendell, after that of Bensonville and White Plains, gives Johnson and the ECOMOG, very important prospects, especially, the road to Careyburg where the Voice of America transmitter is located. Furthermore, the NPFL rebels can no longer retreat to the northern parts of the country where the majority of their troops are stationed. The only access still open to them for evacuation from the Monrovia area is the eastern front, towards Schieffelin and Harbel. In fact, ECOWAS troops seem to have achieved the first objective assigned to them: Setting up a 20-km-wide buffer zone around Monrovia to put Monrovia out of the range of NPFL artillery, reportedly some 15 km, according to ECOWAS officers.

Nigeria

Official on ECOWAS' Survival, Liberia Issue

AB1810122290 Dakar PANA in English
1052 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Lagos 18 Oct (NAN/PANA)—The future of the 16-nation ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] will be determined by the outcome of its extraordinary summit on Liberia scheduled for 29 October, an international relations expert at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Dr. Bola Akinterinwa, said Wednesday in Lagos. Dr. Akinterinwa, a research fellow at the institute, told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that apart from deciding ECOWAS' next line of action Liberia, the summit would deal with the problem of sustaining unity among members of the 15-year-old sub-regional group.

He said that the often-suppressed dichotomy between the Francophone and Anglophone member-countries was reinforced by the Liberian question on which Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny called a Francophone summit

which he later cancelled. Dr. Akinterinwa observed that the cancellation of the meeting should not be regarded as an end to the crack, adding that Nigeria should assert its leadership role in Africa through the pursuit of peace and unity.

He expressed support for the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in Liberia noting that the force should be reinforced to enforce peace in the war-torn country. While pursuing diplomatic solutions to the crisis, he said, main rebel leader Charles Taylor should be compelled through military action, if need be, to come to the negotiating table.

ECOWAS is already committed to the resolution of the problem, there is no going back, the research fellow asserted, adding that an ECOWAS success in Liberia held a great hope for the survival of the organisation and unity in the sub-region. Meanwhile, ECOWAS diplomatic sources have expressed optimism about continued unity among member states. The sources however conceded that the Liberian issue posed the greatest challenge to the organisation since its inception in 1975.

Togo's President Eyadema, Delegation Hold Talks

On Two-Day Working Visit

*AB1710222290 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 17 Oct 90*

[Text] Nigeria and Togolese officials held talks in Lagos today on issues of common interest to both countries. The talks were preceded by a private meeting between President Ibrahim Babangida and the Togolese leader, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who arrived in Lagos today on a two-day working visit to Nigeria.

The Togolese leader is accompanied by an eight-man team of ministers and top government officials. The minister of external affairs, Retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, is leading the Nigerian delegation at the talks. A state dinner is being held for the visiting Togolese leader at the State House, Marina, about now.

Outcome of Discussions Reviewed

*AB1810222990 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo today concluded a two-day working visit to Nigeria during which he held crucial talks with General Ibrahim Babangida on matters of common interest. State House correspondent Reginald Okoche reports on the outcome of their discussions:

[Okoche] The two rounds of talks between the Nigerian and Togolese leaders dealt with bilateral issues and the specific situation in Liberia. In the area of bilateral relations, both Gen. Babangida and President Eyadema emphasized the need to hold the inaugural meeting of their joint commission as soon as possible. They also agreed to reinforce their cooperation in the campaign

against drug and narcotic trafficking. In this regard, the two countries analyzed an agreement on the subject.

As was expected, the Liberian civil war received considerable attention of both presidents. They decided that in the spirit of African brotherhood, any threat to the peace, unity, and stability of a member state of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] should be regarded by all as a threat to the entire family.

It was at the State Dinner last night that Gen. Babangida and President Eyadema made pointed remarks about the Liberian crisis. The Nigerian leader urged his colleagues to desist from interpreting the most dispassionate actions in partisan terms. He said ECOWAS must address the Liberian issue with deliberate speed in order to be free to harness its energies for the benefit of the subregion.

President Eyadema, in his own remarks, said the atrocities perpetrated by the rebel groups on the civilian population in Liberia were so much that ECOWAS leaders could not afford to watch helplessly. Nigeria and Togo are members of the ECOWAS Standing Committee on mediation, but unlike Nigeria, Togo has no troops in ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]

President, Military Governors Not To Vote

*AB1810085090 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] The president, military governors, and all those involved in the ongoing transition to civil rule program will not vote during the forthcoming local government elections under the open ballot system. The chairman of MAMSER [Mass Mobilization for Social and Economic Recovery], Professor Jerry Gana, said in Kaduna today that these categories of officers have forfeited their voting rights to maintain neutrality in the interest of democracy. Professor Gana, who was throwing more light on the seminar for Armed Forces and members of the Air Force which opens in Kaduna next Wednesday [17 October], noted that it would not be in the interest of democracy to see these officers queueing up behind any one of the two political parties. The MAMSER chairman described the open ballot system as difficult but necessary as most of the elections conducted through the secret ballot in the past had been characterized by fraud, rigging, manipulation, and chaos. He said the shelving of the proposed debate for the two political parties for now did not mean that the issue had been laid to rest and reasoned that the debate was very important for the electorate.

Professor Gana maintained that MAMSER was very neutral in its activities and would continue to be so despite various allegations against it. He said the only way to keep the military out of politics was to ensure that they were preoccupied with their duties [words indistinct] organization of the seminar. The seminar is being organized by the directorate for social mobilization in conjunction with the Office of the Vice President. It is to educate the Armed Forces and the police on the (evolving) democratic process and the role they are expected to play. The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, will open the seminar while distinguished military and civilian personalities are expected to present papers on various topics.

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